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Pate-1C



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1919.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NAMES of Munshis qualified to teach Urdu can be had on application to the undersigned. A complete list is published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1916.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Two State Scholarships in Sanskrit and Arabic, respectively, of £200 per annum for Indians* for the year 1920.

*[Including those who, though born or temporarily resident in Native States, are domiciled in British India, but excluding subjects of Native States and members of the European and Anglo-Indian domiciled community].

THE scholarships will be awarded by the Government of India to Indians to acquire critical and scientific methods of Western scholarship in Sanskrit and Arabic of the value of £200 a year.

2. The language scholars are not expected to join colleges; but when they join colleges in Oxford or Cambridge with the permission of the Secretary of State for India their allowance will then be increased to £250 per annum.

3. The scholarships are tenable in Europe and for a period of two years in the first instance with possibility of extension.

4. The scholarships will carry with them no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government, and no expectations of such employment are held out.

5. The scholarships are open to well-qualified students with a genuine taste for Sanskrit and Arabic studies and to those already employed as professors of Sanskrit and Arabic.

6. Intending candidates, who are natives of Bengal or domiciled in Bengal, are requested to make application to the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on forms obtainable from

the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on or before January 15th, 1920, with a medical certificate of fitness to undergo a course of study abroad. Each application must be accompanied with testimonials from his professors and others and with a statement of the academic qualifications of the scholar and the subject of study that he is to pursue in Europe.

7. Selected scholars are required to lodge with the Education Advisor for Indian Students at the India Office before their arrival in England the sum of £25 for initial expenses. They will have no claim to payment of any instalment of their scholarship until this deposit has been made.

8. State scholars are required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of their selection so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September and to reside there for the period of their scholarship, unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date on which the scholars report their arrival in England. Selected scholars will be provided with a second-class passage to England and also with a second-class return passage if they carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State and complete the full period of residence or are compelled by sickness to return within that period.

9. Necessary travelling expenses of scholars abroad by second class or by third class, if no second be available, will be defrayed by the Secretary of State. Travelling expenses in the United Kingdom will be borne by the scholars themselves. Charges for University and College fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills and medical attendance must be borne by the scholars and will not be defrayed by the Secretary of State.

W. W. HORNEILL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 1st December 1919.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

State Scholarship of £200 per annum tenable in the United Kingdom, or with special sanction, in foreign countries by Indian* Girls or Women.

*[Including those who, though born or temporarily resident in Native States, are domiciled in British India, but excluding subjects of Native States and members of the European and Anglo-Indian domiciled community.]

THE scholarship will be granted for medical and occasionally for other educational or professional courses and will be tenable in the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries, for a period of three years in the first instance, with a possibility of extension to five years. The scholarship will carry with it no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government, and no expectation of such employment is held out.

2. The scholar will be selected by the Government of India from among candidates nominated by the Local Governments. Intending candidates from Bengal are requested to make application to the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, not later than 31st January 1920. The application should be accompanied by (1) evidence of having obtained a degree of an Indian University in medicine or educational or professional courses; (2) a medical certificate of fitness to undergo, abroad, the course of study proposed; (3) a certificate from some person of recognised position well acquainted with the candidate, to the effect that she is a native of Bengal or domiciled in Bengal and of purely Indian parentage; (4) full details including the name and occupation of the candidate's father and place of birth, a summary of her academical career in India, and a statement of the course of study proposed to be followed; (5) testimonials from her professors and others and a statement of her academic qualifications; (6) full address of the candidate.

3. The State scholar is required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of her selection, so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September, and to reside there for the period of her scholarship, unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date on which the scholar reports her arrival in England. The selected candidate will be provided with a second class passage to England, and with a second class return passage if she completes the full period of residence or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

4. Charges for University and college fees, for private tuition, for books, instruments, hotel bills, medical attendance and travelling (except the two journeys between England and India) are not defrayed by the Secretary of State.

W. W. HORNELL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 1st December 1919.

SECOND GRADE DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTANT EXAMINATION.

(Change of date.)

In 1920 and afterwards this examination will be held on the 3rd Monday in May and the following days at—

1. The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2. The Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, Chittagong.
3. The Office of the Comptroller, Assam, Shillong.
4. The Office of the Accountant-General, Behar and Orissa, Ranchi.
5. The Behar School of Engineering, Patna.
6. The Office of the Accountant-General, Burma, Rangoon.

B. HEATON, *Principal.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, the 25th November 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following book has been included in the list of books in English recommended for the Matriculation Examinations in 1921 and 1922 :—

“University Bible Selections, Part II”.

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, the 24th November 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

IN modification of the previous notification the following books have been prescribed in English as alternative texts for the B.A. Honours Examination in 1921 :—

Bryce ... Studies in Contemporary Biography
(studies on Beaconsfield, Trollope,
J. R. Green, Jessel, Freeman, Bowen
and Gladstone only)

or

Representative Essays in Modern Thought, edited by Steeves and Ristine
(American Book Co.)—Essays I, II, X, XVII and XVIII.

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, the 24th November 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following modifications have been effected by the Syndicate in the rules for election to the Government scholarships as given on pages 221-222 of the Calendar of the University for 1917, Part I :—

- (1) For rule 2 of the rules for election to the Government scholarships *substitute* the following :—

“The selection of scholars shall take place not later than the month of January in the year in which the scholarship is placed at the disposal of the University.”

- (2) For rule 6 of the rules *substitute* the following :—

“Candidates for the scholarships who have been admitted by the Board of Examiners under the preceding rules shall, not later than the 7th January in the year in which it is to be awarded, submit to the Registrar certificates of—”

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, the 27th November 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

IN modification of the previous notification it is hereby notified for general information that the examination for a Diploma in Public Health will be held on Monday, the 12th January 1920, and following days.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate,

A. C. BOSE, *Controller of Examinations.*

SENATE HOUSE, the 29th November 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

ERRATUM.

IN the list of successful candidates at the last M. Sc. Examination (1919), under the heading “Pure Mathematics, Class I,” published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th November 1919—

for

“Datta, Amulyaratan ... University student.”

read

“Datta, Amulyaratan ... Non-Collegiate student.”

A. C. BOSE, *Controller of Examinations.*

SENATE HOUSE, the 28th November 1919.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for general information that the Special Islamic Matriculation Examination will be held at Dacca and Chittagong, on Monday, the 19th April 1920, and the following days.

2. Candidates from recognized madrasahs should submit their applications for permission to appear at the examination, through the heads of their institutions, together with the examination fee of Rs. 15, to the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education by the 27th February 1920.

3. Applications from male private candidates for permission to appear at the examination should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the 15th January 1920.

4. Applications from female candidates for permission to appear at the examination should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the 31st January 1920.

5. Male private candidates and female candidates should not send their examination fees until permission is granted to them to appear at the examination.

6. Forms of application may be obtained from the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education, Bengal.

E. F. OATEN,

*Offg. Assistant Director of Public Instruction
for Muhammadan Education, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1919.

Dr. Chandra's Scholarship in Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

THE above scholarship of the value of Rs. 361-8 will be awarded to the best successful candidate who will be selected at an examination to be held this year in December 1919:—

(1) The examination is open to all senior students of the Medical College, Calcutta.

(2) Any *ex-senior* student of the Medical College who may at the time of the examination be studying at any Medical College in India or Europe.

(3) Any Graduate or Licentiate in Medicine of whatever standing and however employed who may have obtained either in Europe or in India a medical diploma or degree entitling him to practise medicine, provided that such Graduate or Licentiate at some time received a portion of his professional education in the Medical College, Calcutta.

Certificates to the effect that the candidate fulfils the above requirements, together with one of good moral character signed by a person of respectability, should be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, on or before the 29th November 1919.

Candidates are required to write an essay on the properties and medicinal uses of *Shilajatee* and submit the same to the Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical College, Calcutta, by the 20th December 1919.

Personal attendance at the examination is not necessary.

Preference will be given to the candidate whose thesis bears evidence of original investigation of any worth in connection with the above plant.

The scholarship will be tenable for one year; but it may be tenable for two years in case of exceptional merit on the recommendation of the examiner.

B. H. DEARE, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Offg. Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, the 17th November 1919.



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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1919.

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NOTIFICATION.

Two State Scholarships in Sanskrit and Arabic, respectively, of £200 per annum for Indians* for the year 1920.

*[Including those who, though born or temporarily resident in Native States, are domiciled in British India, but excluding subjects of Native States and members of the European and Anglo-Indian domiciled community].

THE scholarships will be awarded by the Government of India to Indians to acquire critical and scientific methods of Western scholarship in Sanskrit and Arabic of the value of £200 a year.

2. The language scholars are not expected to join colleges; but when they join colleges in Oxford or Cambridge with the permission of the Secretary of State for India their allowance will then be increased to £250 per annum.

3. The scholarships are tenable in Europe and for a period of two years in the first instance with possibility of extension.

4. The scholarships will carry with them no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government, and no expectations of such employment are held out.

5. The scholarships are open to well-qualified students with a genuine taste for Sanskrit and Arabic studies and to those already employed as professors of Sanskrit and Arabic.

6. Intending candidates, who are natives of Bengal or domiciled in Bengal, are requested to make application to the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on forms obtainable from

the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on or before January 15th, 1920, with a medical certificate of fitness to undergo a course of study abroad. Each application must be accompanied with testimonials from his professors and others and with a statement of the academic qualifications of the scholar and the subject of study that he is to pursue in Europe.

7. Selected scholars are required to lodge with the Education Advisor for Indian Students at the India Office before their arrival in England the sum of £25 for initial expenses. They will have no claim to payment of any instalment of their scholarship until this deposit has been made.

8. State scholars are required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of their selection so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September and to reside there for the period of their scholarship, unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date on which the scholars report their arrival in England. Selected scholars will be provided with a second-class passage to England and also with a second-class return passage if they carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State and complete the full period of residence or are compelled by sickness to return within that period.

9. Necessary travelling expenses of scholars abroad by second class or by third class, if no second be available, will be defrayed by the Secretary of State. Travelling expenses in the United Kingdom will be borne by the scholars themselves. Charges for University and College fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills and medical attendance must be borne by the scholars and will not be defrayed by the Secretary of State.

W. W. HORNELL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 1st December 1919.

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State Scholarship of £200 per annum tenable in the United Kingdom, or with special sanction, in foreign countries by Indian Girls or Women.

^a[Including those who, though born or temporarily resident in Native States, are domiciled in British India, but excluding subjects of Native States and members of the European and Anglo-Indian domiciled community.]

THE scholarship will be granted for medical, and occasionally for other educational or professional, courses and will be tenable in the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries, for a period of three years in the first instance, with a possibility of extension to five years. The scholarship will carry with it no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government, and no expectation of such employment is held out.

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3. The State scholar is required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of her selection, so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September, and to reside there for the period of her scholarship, unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date on which the scholar reports her arrival in England. The selected candidate will be provided with a second class passage to England, and with a second class return passage if she completes the full period of residence or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

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W. W. HORNELL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 1st December 1919.

SECOND GRADE DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTANT EXAMINATION

(Change of date.)

In 1920 and afterwards this examination will be held on the 3rd Monday in May and the following days at—

1. The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2. The Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, Chittagong.
3. The Office of the Comptroller, Assam, Shillong.
4. The Office of the Accountant-General, Behar and Orissa, Ranchi.
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6. The Office of the Accountant-General, Burma, Rangoon.

B. HEATON, *Principal.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, the 25th November 1919.

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THE above scholarship of the value of Rs. 361-8 will be awarded to the best successful candidate who will be selected at an examination to be held this year in December 1919:—

- (1) The examination is open to all senior students of the Medical College, Calcutta.
- (2) Any *ex-senior* student of the Medical College who may at the time of the examination be studying at any Medical College in India or Europe.
- (3) Any Graduate or Licentiate in Medicine of whatever standing and however employed who may have obtained either in Europe or in India a medical diploma or degree entitling him to practise medicine, provided that such Graduate or Licentiate at some time received a portion of his professional education in the Medical College, Calcutta.

Certificates to the effect that the candidate fulfils the above requirements, together with one of good moral character signed by a person of respectability, should be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, on or before the 29th November 1919.

Candidates are required to write an essay on the properties and medicinal uses of *Shilajate* and submit the same to the Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical College, Calcutta, by the 20th December 1919.

Personal attendance at the examination is not necessary.

Preference will be given to the candidate whose thesis bears evidence of original investigation of any worth in connection with the above plant.

The scholarship will be tenable for one year; but it may be tenable for two years in case of exceptional merit on the recommendation of the examiner.

B. H. DEARE, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Offg. Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, the 17th November 1919.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1919.

No. 4751.—The following regulations for the award of the Government diploma in accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, are published for general information:—

The regulations for the award of the Government diploma in accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

1. The diploma in accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, will be awarded by the Government of Bombay, on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board, to a candidate who has proved to the satisfaction of that Board—

First—That he has passed (1) the examination of the Accountancy Diploma Board in accordance with the regulations laid down in paragraphs 2 to 11, or (2) the examination prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the University of Bombay with advanced accounting and auditing as his special subject:

Secondly—That he has received adequate practical training in accounts as prescribed in regulations 12 and 13; and

Thirdly—That he bears a good moral character, and has attained the age of 23.

Holders of this Diploma will be styled "Government Diplomates in Accountancy" (G. D. A.).

I. Examination for the Diploma in Accountancy.

2. The examination for the diploma in accountancy will be held in Bombay and in such other centres in the different provinces of India as may be selected in consultation with the local Government, commencing on the second Monday in April every year or such other day in April as may be notified in January of that year.

3. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Secretary to the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, before the 31st January immediately preceding the date of the examination with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate.

4. A candidate for admission to this examination must have passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or the School Final Examination conducted by a local Government, or any other examination which, in the opinion of the Accountancy Diploma Board, is equivalent to these, and, subject to regulations 5 and 6, must produce a certificate in the prescribed form from the head of an institution recognised by the Accountancy Diploma Board that he has, subsequent to passing such an examination, studied for a period of two academic years at such an institution and is fit to present himself for the examination, provided that no such certificate shall be required from a graduate of one of the Universities of India or of the United Kingdom.

5. A candidate who has received an adequate practical training in accounts, as defined in regulation No. 12, for a period of not less than two years shall be eligible to appear for the Diploma Examination of this Board up to the year 1922, without being required to produce a certificate of attendance at a recognised institution.

6. Every holder of an auditor's certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, shall be eligible for admission to the examination for the diploma in accountancy, even though he may not satisfy the conditions laid down in regulation No. 4.

7. Candidates for this examination will be examined in the following subjects:—

A. Accountancy and Auditing:—

- (1) The principles and practice of book-keeping and accounts including a knowledge of the systems of accounts in use in different classes of business.
- (2) Auditing.

• Books recommended—

L. R. Dicksee's Advanced Accounting.
 Spicer and Pegler's Book-keeping and Accounts.
 L. R. Dicksee's Auditing.
 Spicer and Pegler's Practical Auditing.
 Dr. A. E. Sprague's Insurance Companies' Accounts.
 J. J. McLauchlan's Book-keeping of a Life office.

B. Mercantile Law:—

- (i) The Indian Law relating to Joint Stock Companies, Life Assurance Companies and Provident Insurance Societies.
- (ii) The Indian Law relating to Contracts, Negotiable Instruments, Insolvency and Arbitration.
- (iii) Charter Parties, Bills of Lading, Fire and Marine Insurance.
- (iv) The main provisions of the Indian Stamp and Limitation Acts relating to the above.

• Books recommended—

Smith's Mercantile Law, Vol. I.
 Stevens' Mercantile Law.
 S. R. Davar's Indian Mercantile Law.

8. (a) Three papers of three hours each will be set in accountancy and auditing as detailed below:—

- 1st paper—General Accounts.
- 2nd paper—Special Accounts.
- 3rd paper—Auditing.

(b) Three papers of three hours each will be set in mercantile law as detailed below:—

- 1st paper—The Law of Contracts and Arbitration.
- 2nd paper—Company and Insolvency Law.
- 3rd paper—Negotiable Instruments, Bills of Lading and Insurance.

9. To pass the examination, a candidate must satisfy the Board that he possesses an adequate knowledge of each of the two subjects referred to in regulation No. 7.

10. Failure to satisfy the Board will not disqualify the candidate from presenting himself at a subsequent examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

11. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the examination a list of successful candidates will be published arranged in alphabetical order, such of them as have passed with distinction being placed in the first class.

II. *Practical Training in Accounts.*

12. A candidate for the diploma in accountancy shall, subject to regulation 13, be required to prove to the satisfaction of the Accountancy Diploma Board that he has, for the period specified below, served as an apprentice or as an assistant to (1) a Chartered Accountant, (2) an Incorporated Accountant, or (3) the holder of a permanent auditor's certificate under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, approved by the local Government of the province where he is practising:

- (a) Five years, in the case of candidates exempted under regulation No. 5 from the production of a certificate of attendance at a recognised institution, inclusive of the practical training in accounts received by them prior to their appearing for the diploma examination of this Board.
- (b) Three years, in the case of students of a recognised institution (other than University graduates) over and above the two years that they have attended a recognised institution under regulation No. 4.
- (c) Three years, in the case of graduates of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom or of India.

° These books are named as helpful to the students, but are not prescribed as obligatory.

13. The holder of an auditor's certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913; shall, on passing the Diploma Examination of this Board under regulation 6, become eligible for the diploma in accountancy without any further proof of practical training in accounts.

14. The Accountancy Diploma Board shall have power to frame by-laws providing for the recognition of accountants, the admission and registration of apprentices under regulation No. 12, and the recognition of institutions under regulation No. 4.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE B CLASSES OF COLLEGIATE AND ZILLA SCHOOLS, 1920.

THE examination will be held at the following centres according to the following routine:—

Civil Engineering College, Sibpur (for Khulna), Dacca, Rajshahi, Pabna and Rangpur.

Standard time.		8 to 11 A.M.	1 to 4 P.M.
Friday,	5th March	Manual Training ..	Manual Training ..
Saturday,	6th „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Monday,	8th „ ...	Arithmetic and Algebra	Geometry and Mensuration.
Tuesday,	9th „ ...	Drawing and Practical Geometry.	Elementary Engineering.
Wednesday,	10th „ ...	Surveying ...	Modern English I.
Thursday,	11th „ ...	Modern English II ...	Elementary Science.

[NOTE.—The Manual Training Examination will commence at 8 A.M. on 5th March, and will extend over two or more periods as may be determined by the Examiner.]

2. The examination will be conducted under the general supervision of the B Final Examination Board. All applications for admission to the examination must be despatched by the head masters of the institutions concerned so as to reach the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, who is Secretary to the Board, by the 16th January 1919. No candidate whose application has not reached the Principal by that date will be admitted to the examination.

3. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 12, which will in no case be returned. Candidates must pay the fees when registering their names with the head master who will deposit the money in the local Treasury and send the Treasury receipt with the application forms to the Secretary.

4. The prescribed registration form must be used and the full details shown as required thereon. Forms may be obtained from the Secretary on application.

B. HEATON,
Secretary, B Final Examination Board.

SIBPUR, the 2nd December 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

ON the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, the Onauth Nauth Deb Research Prize in Law for 1919 has been awarded to Babu Probodh Chandra Ghosh, M.A., B.L. The subject of the thesis submitted by him is "The Legal aspects of strikes and the course, efficacy and justification of legislation to prevent them."

A. C. BOSE, Controller of Examinations.

SENATE HOUSE, the 2nd December 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provision in section 4, sub-section (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the following Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University elected by the Registered Graduates in 1915 will vacate their Fellowships on the 31st of March, 1920:—

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookherjee, K.T., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.
Dr. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7(1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to direct that two Ordinary Fellows shall be elected in January next by the Registered Graduates of the Calcutta University from among themselves.

The election will take place at the Senate House in the Registrar's Room, Darbhanga Library Building, on Saturday, the 17th January, 1920.

No person, unless his name has been entered in the Register of Graduates and unless he has paid his fee for the year, will be qualified to nominate, to vote, or to stand as a candidate for election.

Every candidate for election must be nominated by a Registered Graduate, and no person will be allowed to nominate more than one candidate. The nomination of a candidate shall be made in writing in the following form, which will be signed by the person making the nomination:—

FORM OF NOMINATION.

I, _____ Registered Graduate No. _____, do hereby nominate _____, Registered Graduate No. _____ as a candidate for election as an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Chancellor.

The following is a brief statement of the special qualifications of my nominee:—

The _____ 19 _____

Signature _____

The nomination paper should be, on the face of it, addressed to the Registrar, Calcutta University, and must reach his office not later than 5 P.M. on the 26th December, 1919. A printed list of the nominees (with the name of the first proposer in each case) and statements of their qualifications will be forwarded to the Registered Graduates on the 30th December, 1919.

On the 30th December, 1919, the Registrar will forward a voting paper, containing the names of the candidates proposed and their first proposers, by registered post to each of the Registered Graduates. *The voting paper must be filled up and signed in the presence of the Registrar at the Darbhanga Library Building, on the 17th January, 1920, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; but Graduates who will not be able to appear in person before the Registrar may fill up and sign their voting papers in the presence of a Magistrate, a Judge, a Subordinate Judge, a Munsif (excluding Village Munsifs), a Fellow of the University (including Honorary Fellows), or a Principal of a College affiliated to this University. In the absence of a Magisterial or Judicial Officer of the rank aforesaid in a Native State, the signature must be acknowledged before the Chief Minister or the Chief*

Magisterial Officer of the State. Voting papers may also be filled up and signed before the Registrar, between 4 and 5 P.M. any day (other than a Sunday or holiday) between the 3rd and the 16th January 1920 (excepting the 5th January 1920). The officer before whom such acknowledgment is made or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall countersign the voting paper, as having been signed before him by the person whose signature it bears. A voter of the rank aforesaid will not be competent to countersign his own voting paper. All voting papers duly signed and countersigned as aforesaid must reach the Registrar not later than 3 P.M. on Saturday, the 17th January, 1920, after which no voting paper will be accepted. A Graduate who is not known to the officer in whose presence he intends to fill and sign his voting paper must bring with him his Diploma or other satisfactory proof of identity.

Each voter shall have only *one* vote for each vacancy which is to be filled up and can give only one vote to any one candidate.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, the 24th November 1919.

JOINT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION BOARD.

By order of the Joint Technical Examination Board, it is announced that the examinations under the control of the Board for students in the affiliated major and minor institutions will be held in March 1920 at three centres, viz :—

- (1) Civil Engineering College, Sibpur (for Sub-Overseer and Lower Subordinate candidates only),
- (2) Ashanulla School of Engineering, Dacca, and
- (3) Bihar School of Engineering, Bankipore.

The names of qualified candidates should be sent by the head of the institution on the prescribed registration forms so as to reach the office of the Secretary of the Board at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on or before the 30th January 1920.

Each form should be accompanied by an examination fee of Rs. 40 for each Overseer candidate and Rs. 20 for each Upper Subordinate (Part A) and each Sub-Overseer candidate.

An outline time-table is appended. The detailed time-table will be issued later to the institutions concerned :—

Overseer Workshop (old course)	...	March 1st to 5th.
Ditto Theory (ditto)	...	" 8th to 12th.
Sub-Overseer Workshop (old course)	...	" 1st to 3rd.
Ditto Theory (ditto)	...	" 5th to 11th.
Upper Subordinate, Part A	...	" 8th to 10th.
Lower Subordinate Workshop	...	" 1st and 2nd.
Ditto Theory	...	" 8th to 11th.

W. H. EVERETT,

Secretary, Joint Technical Examination Board.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA, the 9th December 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES who have taken the degrees of Doctor or Master in any Faculty, or have graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before, and who have not yet registered their names as registered graduates of this University, may apply to the undersigned to register their names on or

before the 29th of December 1919, so as to enable themselves to take part in the ensuing election of two ordinary fellows of the University by registered graduates.

No voting paper for the ensuing election of fellows will be issued to such graduates as will register their names after the above date.

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, the 5th December 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

ERRATA.

1. In the list of successful candidates at the last M.A. Examination, published on page 1148 of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 26th November 1919—

for

“ Ghosh, Sribhushan ... Non-collegiate student.”

please read

“ Ghosh, Sasibhushan ... Non-collegiate student.”

2. In the list of successful candidates at the Final Examination in Law, held in July 1919, published on page 1045 of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 1st October 1919—

for

“ Pramanik, Baradaprasanna .. Ripon Law College.”

please read

“ Pramanik, Baradaprasad ... Ripon Law College.”

3. In the list of successful candidates at the Intermediate Examination in Law, held in July 1919, published on page 1050 of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 1st October 1919—

for

“ De, Dwijendranath ... University Law College.”

please read

“ De, Digendranath ... University Law College.”

A. C. BOSE,

Controller of Examinations.

SENATE HOUSE, the 8th December 1919.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1919.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NAMES of Munshis qualified to teach Urdu can be had on application to the undersigned. A complete list is published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1916.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Two State Scholarships in Sanskrit and Arabic, respectively, of £200 per annum for Indians, for the year 1920.

^o[Including those who, though born or temporarily resident in Native States, are domiciled in British India, but excluding subjects of Native States and members of the European and Anglo-Indian domiciled community].

THE scholarships will be awarded by the Government of India to Indians to acquire critical and scientific methods of Western scholarship in Sanskrit and Arabic of the value of £200 a year.

2. The language scholars are not expected to join colleges; but when they join colleges in Oxford or Cambridge with the permission of the Secretary of State for India their allowance will then be increased to £250 per annum.

3. The scholarships are tenable in Europe and for a period of two years in the first instance with possibility of extension.

4. The scholarships will carry with them no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government, and no expectations of such employment are held out.

5. The scholarships are open to well-qualified students with a genuine taste for Sanskrit and Arabic studies and to those already employed as professors of Sanskrit and Arabic.

6. Intending candidates, who are natives of Bengal or domiciled in Bengal, are requested to make application to the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on forms obtainable from

the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on or before January 15th, 1920, with a medical certificate of fitness to undergo a course of study abroad. Each application must be accompanied with testimonials from his professors and others and with a statement of the academic qualifications of the scholar and the subject of study that he is to pursue in Europe.

7. Selected scholars are required to lodge with the Education Advisor for Indian Students at the India Office before their arrival in England the sum of £25 for initial expenses. They will have no claim to payment of any instalment of their scholarship until this deposit has been made.

8. State scholars are required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of their selection so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September and to reside there for the period of their scholarship, unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date on which the scholars report their arrival in England. Selected scholars will be provided with a second-class passage to England and also with a second-class return passage if they carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State and complete the full period of residence or are compelled by sickness to return within that period.

9. Necessary travelling expenses of scholars abroad by second class or by third class, if no second be available, will be defrayed by the Secretary of State. Travelling expenses in the United Kingdom will be borne by the scholars themselves. Charges for University and College fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills and medical attendance must be borne by the scholars and will not be defrayed by the Secretary of State.

W. W. HORNELL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 1st December 1919.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

State Scholarship of £200 per annum tenable in the United Kingdom, or with special sanction, in foreign countries by Indian Girls or Women.

^a[Including those who, though born or temporarily resident in Native States, are domiciled in British India, but excluding subjects of Native States and members of the European and Anglo-Indian domiciled community.]

THE scholarship will be granted for medical, and occasionally for other educational or professional, courses and will be tenable in the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries, for a period of three years in the first instance, with a possibility of extension to five years. The scholarship will carry with it no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government, and no expectation of such employment is held out.

2. The scholar will be selected by the Government of India from among candidates nominated by the Local Governments. Intending candidates from Bengal are requested to make application to the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, not later than 31st January 1920. The application should be accompanied by (1) evidence of having obtained a degree of an Indian University in medicine or educational or professional courses; (2) a medical certificate of fitness to undergo, abroad, the course of study proposed; (3) a certificate from some person of recognised position well acquainted with the candidate, to the effect that she is a native of Bengal or domiciled in Bengal and of purely Indian parentage; (4) full details including the name and occupation of the candidate's father and place of birth, a summary of her academical career in India, and a statement of the course of study proposed to be followed; (5) testimonials from her professors and others and a statement of her academic qualifications; (6) full address of the candidate.

3. The State scholar is required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of her selection, so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September, and to reside there for the period of her scholarship, unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date on which the scholar reports her arrival in England. The selected candidate will be provided with a second class passage to England, and with a second class return passage if she completes the full period of residence or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

4. Charges for University and college fees, for private tuition, for books, instruments, hotel bills, medical attendance and travelling (except the two journeys between England and India) are not defrayed by the Secretary of State.

W. W. HORNELL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 1st December 1919.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

List of candidates who have been awarded Lower Primary Scholarships, 1919.

[Each scholarship is of the value of Rs. 2 a month, tenable for two years in a middle or a high school or a madrasah possessing scholarship rights or in an upper primary school, with effect from the 1st January 1920.]

No.	Name of Scholar.	Name of school.	Name of school where the scholarship is tenable.
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CALCUTTA.

(NINE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GENERAL COMPETITION, ONE RESERVED FOR URDU SCHOOLS, ONE RESERVED FOR HINDI SCHOOLS, AND ONE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS.)

General Competition.

(In order of merit.)

1	Susil Kumar Banerji	... Katri Road L. P.	... C. M. S. High.
2	Shaikh Abdul Rahaman	... Mominpur Road L. P.	... Kidderpore M. E.
3	Kedar Nath Shaha	... Doctor Lane L. P.	... Calcutta Model M. E.
4	Mohammed Ibrahim	... 145, Mechhuabazar Street, Maktab.	... Thanthania U. P.
5	Lalit Mohan Sadhukhan	... Naptinibagan L. P.	... Kidderpore M. E.
6	Dhirendra Nath Das	... Raja Nabakrishna Street L. P., No. 1	... Bosepara U. P.
7	Shaikh Abdul Walred	... Ekbalpore Lane L. P., No. I	... C. M. S. High.
8	Tarapada Biswas	... Chasadhopapara L. P., No. I	... Abiritola Bangla Pathasala.
	Mohammed Anisur Rahman.	... 11, Doctor Lane Maktab	... Calcutta Madrasah.

Reserved for candidates from Maktab.

1	Kamrazzaman	... 41, Beniapukur Road, Maktab...	Calcutta Madrasah.
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Reserved for candidates from Hindi Schools.

1	Purussottam Das	... Hanspukur Lane Hindi L. P.	
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Reserved for Deaf Mutes.

1	Bimal Chandra Basu	... Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School	Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School.
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N.B.—I. Scholars joining institutions other than upper primary schools are not eligible to sit for any future Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.

II. Scholars must join their respective schools within one month of the date of the publication in the *Gazette* of the scholarship results. If a scholar fails to join within a month he shall not draw his scholarship except with the sanction of the Inspector of Schools on satisfactory reasons being shown for the delay.

N. GANGOOLY,

Deputy Inspector of Schools.

CALCUTTA, the 11th December 1919.

DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS, BENGAL.

THE undermentioned students are declared to have passed the examination of the Final Course of the Comilla Land Surveying School, Mainamati, held in September 1919:—

(Arranged in order of merit.)

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Remarks.
1.	Benoy Bhushan Dutt	... Prize for general proficiency.
2.	Apurba Kumar Saraswati	... Prize for practical work.
3.	Chundra Madhab Ghose.	
4.	Abdus Salim.	
5.	Morro Ranjan Roy Chowdhury.	
6.	Hari Madhab Nandi.	
7.	Nishi Kanto Chakrabarty.	
8.	{ Aghore Nath Sen. Joy Gopal Banarji.	
10.	Mohini Mohan Ganguli.	
11.	Brojendra Nath Banarji.	
12.	{ Santosh Kumar Roy. Basanto Kumar Dutt.	
14.	Sudhir Chunder Sen.	
15.	Charu Chunder Bose	
16.	Ahi Bhushan Banarji.	
17.	Moran Ali Miah.	
18.	{ Surendra Chunder Das. Jitendra Kumar Malakar.	
20.	Sachi Lal Shaha.	
21.	Mahamed Abdur Rahaman.	

C. O'DONEL,

Offg. Director of Surveys, Bengal.

87, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA, the 8th December 1919.

DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS, BENGAL.

THE undermentioned students are declared to have passed the examination of the First Year's course of the Bengal Land Surveying School, Mainamati, Comilla, held in September 1919:—

(Arranged in order of merit.)

Serial No.	Name of candidate.	Remarks.
1.	Nalini Ranjan Banarji	... Prize for general proficiency.
2.	Provash Chander Dey.	
3.	Jitendra Nath Ganguli.	
4.	Nihar Ranjan Roy.	
5.	Hira Lal Mukharji.	
6.	Prantosh Ghose.	
7.	Kumudini Kanto Chakrabarty.	
8.	Monoranjan Das.	
9.	Nirmal Chander Roy.	
10.	Madan Mohan Dutta.	
11.	Nripati Mohan Chakrabarty.	
12.	Anukul Ranjan Dutta.	
13.	Kshitish Chunder Bose.	
14.	Pramatha Nath Saraswati.	
15.	Kalipada Banarji.	
16.	Asgar Ali, No. 1.	
17.	Jinnat Ali Sarkar.	
18.	{ Abdul Majid Bhuiya. Jnan Ranjan Roy Chowdhury	
20.	{ Rasik Lal Sinha. Dilwar Ali.	
22.	Kamini Kumar Ganguli.	
23.	Aminuddin Ahmed.	
24.	Mahamed Nazimuddin.	

C. O'DONEL,

Offg. Director of Surveys, Bengal.

87, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA, the 8th December 1919.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.**NOTIFICATION.**

THE Advisory Board of Islamic Studies constituted in terms of General Department letter No. 61-T.—Edn., dated the 25th April 1918, to assist the Education Department in conducting the Special Islamic Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, for the year 1919-20, is composed as follows:—

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------------|
| 1. The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal | ... | ... | President. |
| 2. E. F. Oaten, Esq., M.A., LL.B., officiating Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education, Bengal | ... | ... | Secretary. |
| 3. W. E. Griffith, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division | ... | ... | Members. |
| 4. Shams-ul-Ulama Abu Nasr Md. Waheed, M.A., Principal, Dacca Madrasah | ... | ... | |
| 5. Maulvi Muhammad Hasan, officiating Principal, Chittagong Madrasah | ... | ... | |
| 6. Maulvi Muhammad Musa, B.A., Superintendent, Hooghly Madrasah | ... | ... | |
| 7. Maulvi Muhammad Yunus, Superintendent, Hussamia Madrasah, Comilla | ... | ... | |
| 8. Maulvi Muhammad Maula Baksh, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Presidency Division | ... | ... | |

In the event of any member vacating, temporarily or permanently, the appointment which appears after his name, his successor will replace him as a member of the Board, without further notification.

W. W. HORNELL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 5th December 1919.



The Calcutta Gazette :

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1919.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NAMES of Munshis qualified to teach Urdu can be had on application to the undersigned. A complete list is published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1916.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE B CLASSES OF COLLEGIATE AND ZILLA SCHOOLS, 1920.

THE examination will be held at the following centres according to the following routine:—

Civil Engineering College, Sibpur (for Khulna), Dacca, Rajshahi, Pabna and Rangpur.

Standard time.		8 to 11 A.M.	1 to 4 P.M.
Friday,	5th March	Manual Training ..	Manual Training.
Saturday,	6th „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Monday,	8th „ ...	Arithmetic and Algebra	Geometry and Mensuration.
Tuesday,	9th „ ...	Drawing and Practical Geometry.	Elementary Engineering.
Wednesday,	10th „ ...	Surveying ...	Modern English I.
Thursday,	11th „ ...	Modern English II ...	Elementary Science.

[NOTE.—The Manual Training Examination will commence at 8 A.M. on 5th March, and will extend over two or more periods as may be determined by the Examiner.]

2. The examination will be conducted under the general supervision of the B Final Examination Board. All applications for admission to the examination must be despatched by the head masters of the institutions concerned so as to reach the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, who is Secretary to the Board, by the 16th January 1919. No candidate whose application has not reached the Principal by that date will be admitted to the examination.

3. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 12, which will in no case be returned. Candidates must pay the fees when registering their names with the head master who will deposit the money in the local Treasury and send the Treasury receipt with the application forms to the Secretary.

4. The prescribed registration form must be used and the full details shown as required thereon. Forms may be obtained from the Secretary on application.

B. HEATON,

Secretary, B Final Examination Board.

SIBPUR, the 2nd December 1919.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Advisory Board of Islamic Studies constituted in terms of General Department letter No. 61.-T.—Edn., dated the 25th April 1918, to assist the Education Department in conducting the Special Islamic Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, for the year 1919-20, is composed as follows:—

- | | | |
|--|-----|------------|
| 1. The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal | ... | President. |
| 2. E. F. Oaten, Esq., M.A., LL.B., officiating Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education, Bengal | ... | Secretary. |
| 3. W. E. Griffith, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division | ... | |
| 4. Shams-ul-Ulama Abu Nasr Md. Waheed, M.A., Principal, Dacca Madrasah | ... | |
| 5. Maulvi Muhammad Hasan, officiating Principal, Chittagong Madrasah | ... | |
| 6. Maulvi Muhammad Musa, B.A., Superintendent, Hooghly Madrasah | ... | Members. |
| 7. Maulvi Muhammad Yunus, Superintendent, Hussamia Madrasah, Comilla | ... | |
| 8. Maulvi Muhammad Maula Baksh, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Presidency Division | ... | |

In the event of any member vacating, temporarily or permanently, the appointment which appears after his name, his successor will replace him as a member of the Board, without further notification.

W. W. HORNELL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 5th December 1919.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is notified for general information that sixty-five third grade junior scholarships of Rs. 10 each are allotted to the following districts in the



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1920.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1918-19	11-34	Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers in Bengal	42-44
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending on the 8th January 1920	35-38	Area leased for irrigation up to end of November 1919	45
List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 10th January 1920	39	Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 10th January 1920	46
Vital Statistics of the districts excluding towns of Bengal for the month of November 1919 ...	40-41		

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1918-19.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Education Branch.

CALCUTTA, THE 12TH JANUARY 1920.

RESOLUTION—No. 72Edn.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1918-19.

1. During the year 1918-19 the total number of educational institutions, both public and private, rose from 50,887 to 51,701, but the pupils attending them decreased by 33,738, viz., from 1,965,273 to 1,931,535, a result attributed by the Director of Public Instruction to adverse economic conditions, failure of crops and the prevalence of influenza and other diseases.

The total expenditure rose by 22½ lakhs and aggregated 277½ lakhs, of which 86 lakhs were granted from Provincial revenues, 15½ lakhs were contributed by local bodies (mainly from grants placed at their disposal by Government), 126½ lakhs were realized from fees and 49½ lakhs were obtained from private sources, such as subscriptions, donations, etc.

2. **Controlling Agency.**—There was no change in the Indian Educational Service cadre, but 10 posts were added to the Provincial Educational Service cadre and 92 posts to that of the Subordinate Educational Service. Seven officers joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and 11 returned from military duty.

3. **Collegiate Education.**—Two new arts colleges, teaching up to the intermediate standard, were established, one at Faridpur and the other at Bagerhat, the number of arts colleges for Indian male students consequently rising from 31 to 33. Of these, seven were under Government management, one was under municipal management, 12 were aided and 13 unaided. The number of students rose from 20,318 to 20,616 and the expenditure increased by Rs. 1,02,754, bringing up the total to 19½ lakhs, of which nearly a third was derived from provincial revenues. The new system of post graduate teaching undertaken by the University of Calcutta led to a considerable decrease in the number of post-graduate students in the Presidency College.

4. **Secondary Education.**—While the number of high schools for boys showed an increase of 81, the number of middle schools fell by 46, owing mainly to the conversion of a number of those institutions to high schools. The middle vernacular schools are steadily losing popularity and, as the Director of Public Instruction observes, there is now little demand for them. On the other hand, there has been a steady increase of high schools, the number of which has arisen by 114, or 16 per cent., in the last two years. The increase of pupils has, however, been scarcely commensurate, the total of those under instruction rising in the same period by only 14,406, or 6·6 per cent.; there is reason to believe that in some places this disproportionate growth of schools and pupils is due to rival high schools springing up, with consequent overlapping. The manual instruction classes which were opened in 1915-16 as an experimental measure in selected secondary schools having proved successful, Government sanctioned their permanent retention during the year under review. The question of improving the secondary schools in the Presidency has long been engaging the attention of Government, and a scheme for their improvement involving a cost of Rs. 4,47,000 has recently been sanctioned.

5. **Primary Education.**—The number of primary schools for boys increased by no less than 1,486 in 1917-18, but during the year under review there was an addition of only 197 schools, while enrolment fell by 38,277 (8,068 in upper primary schools and 30,209 in lower primary schools). The decrease in the number of pupils is shared by all the divisions in the Presidency and is ascribed by the Director of Public Instruction to economic stress and the ravages of epidemic diseases. The number of Hindu pupils in primary schools for boys fell by 4·3 per cent. and that of Muhammadan pupils by 2·3 per cent.

During the year the Government of India sanctioned a recurring grant of 5½ lakhs for the improvement of primary education, and with the help of this grant the Education Department was able to resume the panchayati union scheme which was started some years ago in Eastern Bengal with the object of providing each union with a decent primary school, but had to be suspended owing to financial stringency. Under this scheme 119 primary schools for boys and 30 for girls were established during the year, and the grant will ensure similar progress each year, so that in course of time every union will have a primary school conducted on improved lines. Owing to this and other Imperial grants the proportion of the expenditure on primary education met from public funds has risen, with a corresponding lessening of the ratio borne by fees. On the creation of the Presidency public funds contributed under 30 per cent.,

but in the year under review they contributed nearly half of the expenditure. Large additional resources are required for further expansion. The number of schools is still inadequate, the provision for the training of teachers is insufficient, while the housing and equipment of the schools are poor.

6. Training of male teachers for Indian schools.—There were 125 institutions for the training of teachers for Indian schools at the end of the year, viz. 2 training colleges, 6 normal schools and 117 *guru, muallim* and special training schools. A number of improvements were effected in the David Hare Training College, viz., the opening of L.T. classes, the appointment of an additional professor, the creation of a number of stipends for the training of intending teachers and the provision of allowances for teachers under training from aided high schools. The college is still accommodated in a hired house, and a scheme has been drawn up for its re-establishment on improved lines in a building of its own. Altogether 134 trained teachers were turned out from the training schools for vernacular teachers, while 954 trained teachers passed successfully from the *guru*-training schools and special training schools. An important scheme designed to secure an increased outturn of trained teachers for primary schools received the assent of the Secretary of State after the close of the year.

7. Professional and Technical Education.—The study of law continues to maintain popularity, the number of students rising from 3,054 to 3,149. Out of 1,131 candidates who appeared at the B.L. final examination, 493 passed during the year. Owing to the demand for trained artisans consequent on the industrial development of the country, the number of students in technical and industrial schools increased. With the object of improving the training of mechanical engineers a committee was appointed by Government to work out a scheme for recruiting students for the mechanical engineering classes of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur from among apprentices trained at the Eastern Bengal Railway workshops at Kanchrapara. A system by which visiting lecturers deliver courses of lectures in special subjects, such as municipal engineering, river engineering and structural engineering, has been instituted in the college. Proposals for the improvement of the Dacca School of Engineering, which have since been sanctioned, were submitted to Government during the year under review; a three years' course for the overseer department was introduced in the school as an experimental measure. Owing to the rise in the price of cloth, there was a demand for the development of hand-loom weaving, and six peripatetic centres of instruction were established. A scheme for giving practical training in mine surveying at the collieries to passed students of the survey school at Mainamati has been brought into effect.

8. Education of Indian girls and women.—There was noticeable expansion of female education during the year under review, the number of institutions for Indian girls increasing by 622 and the number of scholars by 8,215. The number of Hindu girls declined by 1,635, while that of the Muhammadan girls increased by 9,918. Progress is still hampered by the inadequate salaries paid to female teachers and by want of facilities for training them, while the female inspecting agency is not sufficiently strong and the school buildings are generally poor. With the help, however, of the Imperial recurring grants of 9 lakhs and 5½ lakhs some improvements have been effected, such as the enhancement of the pay of teachers in certain classes of primary schools, the extension of the scheme of panchayati union schools for girls, the appointment of two additional assistant inspectresses of schools, the improvement of the buildings of model primary schools for girls, etc. The work of *zanana* teachers is reported to have been unsatisfactory owing to the prevalence of epidemics, in consequence of which many teachers were absent on medical leave and a number of centres were closed for want of teachers. Peripatetic needlework teachers have done useful work which is appreciated by the Indian community, while the industrial and technical schools for girls and women, of which the most important are those at Kalimpong, Baranagar and Berhampore, are working satisfactorily.

On the creation of the Presidency the Hindu girls under instruction outnumbered the Muhammadan girls by 40,000; but since then the Moslem community has shown an increasing readiness to take advantage of the opportunities offered them for the education of the girls, while the Hindus have lagged behind. Since 1912-13 the number of the latter has risen by only 21,000 or 17 per cent.—during the year under review there was actually a small decrease—whereas the enrolment of Muhammadan girls in the same period has risen by 63,000, or a little over 70 per cent.

9. **Education of Europeans.**—There were altogether 10,005 European and Anglo-Indian pupils under instruction in schools working under the code for European schools. A munificent donation of 10 lakhs, intended mainly for the progress of education among the domiciled community, was received from a European citizen of Calcutta, and a trust fund was created for which a scheme of management was drawn up during the year. The trust provides, *inter alia*, for the creation of a number of scholarships for European and Anglo-Indian boys and girls for both general and professional education, either in India or in the United Kingdom.

10. **Muhammadan education.**—The total number of Muhammadan pupils in institutions of all kinds decreased by 8,561, the net result of an addition of 9,455 female scholars and a loss of 18,016 male scholars; but the falling off, which represents under 1 per cent., was less than among the Hindus, who lost 24,853 scholars or 2½ per cent. There was a regrettable decrease of 5,642 Moslem students in secondary schools, but there was no falling off either in professional colleges or in medical, engineering, technical and industrial schools, while in madrasahs the number increased by 2,571, or a little over 7 per cent. Additional grants were sanctioned during the year to enable District Boards to aid maktabs at a higher rate, and the number of those institutions rose by 1,600 and their enrolment by 36,000.

Sanction was given to the establishment of Islamic intermediate classes attached to the Dacca Madrasah and regulations were approved for Islamic Matriculation and Intermediate examinations, in conducting which the Education Department will be assisted by an Advisory Board.

11. The report of the Director is published for general information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1918-19.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

1. The total number of all classes of institutions, both public and private, increased from 50,887 to 51,701, or by 814; while that of pupils attending them decreased from 1,965,273 to 1,931,535, or by 33,738. The increase of 814 institutions is the net result of a loss of 106 in the number of private institutions and a gain of 920 in that of public institutions. Public institutions increased from 48,303 to 49,223, while private institutions decreased from 2,584 to 2,478. A decrease in the number of pupils is recorded in the case of both public and private institutions. The number of pupils in public institutions decreased from 1,892,951 to 1,862,326, or by 30,625; and that of pupils in private institutions from 72,322 to 69,209, or by 3,113. The decrease was due to adverse economic conditions, failure of crops and the prevalence of influenza and other diseases. Of the total number of pupils in all classes of schools, 1,605,646 were males and 325,889 were females as compared with 1,648,078 and 317,195, respectively, in the preceding year.

Total number of institutions and pupils.

2. The number of public institutions, returned on the 31st March 1919, included 53 arts and professional colleges, 847 high schools, 1,966 middle schools, 44,925 primary and 1,432 special schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 52; 767; 2,019; 44,111 and 1,354, respectively. Classified according to management 412 of these institutions were under the direct management of Government and 2,976 under that of district boards and municipalities, while 38,671 were aided and 7,164 unaided. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 416; 2,954; 37,096 and 7,837 respectively.

Different classes of public institutions.

3. The total expenditure on public instruction increased during the year from Rs. 25,493,539 in 1917-18 to Rs. 27,757,635, or by Rs. 2,264,096. Of this amount Rs. 19,427,078 represented direct and Rs. 8,330,557 indirect expenditure as compared with Rs. 18,478,285 and Rs. 7,015,254, respectively, in the previous year. The expenditure incurred from different sources during the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 is shown below:—

Total expenditure on public instruction.

Head.	1918-19.	1917-18.	Difference—Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Provincial revenues	8,627,261	8,246,905	380,356
2. District funds	1,336,207	1,249,821	86,386
3. Municipal funds	194,703	187,082	7,621
4. Fees	12,664,883	1,395,876	1,269,007
5. Other private sources	4,934,581	4,413,855	520,726
Total	27,757,635	25,493,539	2,264,096

The above table shows an all round increase of expenditure during the year, the most marked increases having been under the heads of "Provincial revenues" and "Fees" and "Other private sources." The increase under "Provincial revenues" was almost entirely due to the Imperial grants. The enhanced fee receipts testify to the ever-increasing popular demand for certain grades of education—a demand which persists in spite of economic distress.

CHAPTER II.

Controlling Agencies.

Indian
Educational
Service.

4. The strength of the Indian Educational Service cadre on the 31st March 1919 was the same as at the close of the year 1917-18, viz.—49 permanent posts on ordinary rates of pay, 4 on special rates of pay and 1 temporary post on the ordinary rate of pay.

Provincial
Educational
Service.

5. On the 31st March 1918 the Provincial Educational Service cadre contained 162 appointments: 161 permanent and 1 temporary. Eleven posts—10 permanent and 1 temporary—were added during the year under review. The cadre thus contained 173 appointments—171 permanent and 2 temporary—at the close of the year 1918-19. Among the additions during the year 3 appointments were created for certain secondary schools for girls, 2 for additional assistant inspectresses of schools and 6 for professors in colleges.

Subordinate
Educational
Service.

6. The Subordinate Educational Service cadre consisted of 809 appointments at the close of the year 1917-18. During the year under review 92 posts were added. Of these 53 appointments were created in consequence of the permanent provincialisation of the four high schools at Jhalakati, Bhola and Perojpur in the district of Bakarganj and at Jamalpur in the district of Mymensingh. The remaining 39 posts were created to improve the staff of certain colleges and secondary schools. The strength of the service on the 31st March 1919 was thus 901 posts.

Lower
Subordinate
Educational
Service.

7. On the 31st March 1919, the number of appointments in the Lower Subordinate Educational Service was 728 as against 733 on the corresponding date of the preceding year, 16 posts having been abolished and 11 added during the year.

Officers not
within the
classified lists.

8. The number of posts outside the graded educational services was 485 on the 31st March 1919, against 527 at the close of the previous year. During the year 9 posts were created and 51 abolished. Of the officers 32 drew salaries of Rs. 200 a month or more and 453 salaries ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 175. Besides these there were 393 additional appointments for teachers of *guru*-training schools (including *muallim* training schools) and model girls' schools carrying salaries ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30 a month.

Direction.

9. During the year under review the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education returned from military duty.

Inspecting
Agency.

10. The subjoined table shows the strength of the inspecting agency on the 31st March 1919:—

DIVISION.	Inspectors and 2nd Inspectors.	Assistant Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sub- Inspectors.	Assistant Sub- Inspectors.	Assistant Inspect- resses.	Inspect- resses.
Burdwan ...	3	5	21	73	19	2	1
Presidency (excluding Calcutta.)	3	4	11	44	9	2	
Calcutta ...	1	...	2	3	...	1	
Dacca ...	3	4	18	54	7	3	1
Chittagong ...	2	3	9	34	2	1	
Rajshahi ...	1	3	14	41	2	2	
Total ...	13	19	75	249	39	12	2

In addition to the above 409 officers there were 10 assistant sub-inspectors and 146 inspecting *pandits* (including inspecting *maulvis* and *munshis*) or *guru* instructors.

11. During the year under review 7 officers were permitted to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and 11 returned from military duty. Their names are given below :—

Officers permitted to join the I. A. R. O.

- (1) Mr. E. E. Biss.
- (2) " T. T. Williams.
- (3) " J. M. Bottomley.
- (4) " W. A. Jenkins.
- (5) " M. P. West.
- (6) " T. G. Barker.
- (7) " J. J. Elliot.

Officers returned from military duty.

- (1) Mr. W. Saunders.
- (2) " J. A. Taylor.
- (3) " E. E. Biss.
- (4) " J. M. Bottomley.
- (5) " M. P. West.
- (6) " W. A. Jenkins.
- (7) " P. M. O'Riordan.
- (8) " J. V. Francies.
- (9) " H. Landeman.
- (10) " G. R. Ballantine.
- (11) " A. Gabriel.

Indian Army
Reserve of
Officers.

CHAPTER III.

Collegiate Education.

Arts Colleges.

12. The number of arts colleges for males and females, returned on the 31st March 1919, stood at 36 against 34 returned on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Attendance at and expenditure on those institutions increased from 20,479 to 20,780 and from Rs. 19,98,661 to Rs. 21,07,604, respectively. Of the total number of arts colleges 8 were under Government management, 1 under municipal management, 13 aided and 14 unaided. During the year the average cost of an arts college was Rs. 58,545 and that of educating a student was Rs. 101-12-6 of which Rs. 32-2-7 came from provincial revenues.

General
statistics.

Arts Colleges for Indian Males.*

13. In the year under review two new colleges teaching up to the intermediate standard were established, one at Faridpur and the other at Bagerhat. Thus the number of arts colleges for Indian males was 33. Of these Government maintained seven, a municipal body one and private associations twenty-five.

Number of
colleges.

14. The number of students rose from 20,318 to 20,616. Of these 18,160 were Hindus and 2,076 Muhammadans, while 380 belonged to other communities. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 17,901, 2,051 and 366, respectively.

Number of
students.

15. The total expenditure on arts colleges for males, which amounted to Rs. 20,38,827, showed an increase of Rs. 1,02,754 over the expenditure of the preceding year. The table below gives the details of the expenditure for the two years :—

Expenditure.

			1917-18.	1918-19.
			Rs.	Rs.
Provincial revenues	...	...	6,25,622	6,17,069
Municipal funds	...	...	209	54
Fees	...	...	11,23,766	12,35,310
Endowments	...	...	57,411	1,30,539
Other sources	...	...	1,29,065	55,855
Total	...	...	19,36,073	20,38,827

16. A grant of Rs. 40,000 was paid to the Carmichael College, Rangpur, for the construction of hostels and other buildings. Serampore College received a grant of one lakh of rupees for the general improvement of the institution.

Special non-
recurring
grants.

* Arts Colleges for Indian females are dealt with in Chapter VIII.

Government colleges—
(1) Presidency College.

17. On the 31st March 1919 there were 927 students on the rolls of the college against 1,035 of the previous year. This number included 788 Hindus, 133 Muhammadans, while 6 students belonged to other communities. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 3,51,831 towards which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 2,15,487. The average cost of educating a student was Rs. 368-6-7 of which Government paid Rs. 225-10-3.

The new system of post-graduate studies considerably decreased the number of post-graduate students in the college. The seminars which had hitherto been worked only with the post-graduate students were thrown open, as an experimental measure, to the B.A. honours students.

Proposals for the extension of affiliation in botany to the intermediate standard were placed before the Government of India. This proposal was sanctioned after the close of the year. The provision for excursions, previously confined to geology students, was extended to the students of botany. Chemistry students paid a number of visits to factories of various kinds.

An attempt was made to increase the space available for games by levelling a fairly large plot of ground near the Baker Laboratory. The college sports which had not been held for a good many years were revived. Discipline in the college and the hostel was satisfactory throughout the year.

Dacca College.

18. The Dacca College returned 800 students on the last day of the year 1918-19, against 943 in the previous year. Of the total number of students 614 were Hindus, 185 Muhammadans and 1 Christian. Government spent Rs. 1,91,262 on the college and received Rs. 57,810 from fees, the net cost to Provincial revenues being Rs. 1,33,452. The gross cost of educating a student was Rs. 216-9-8, of which Provincial revenues met Rs. 151-2-2. Discipline was satisfactory.

(3) Hooghly College.

19. The number of students in the Hooghly College increased from 247 to 249. The total direct expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 53,933 towards which Government contributed Rs. 34,800. The average cost per student was Rs. 229-8 of which Government provided Rs. 148-1-4.

The college applied for affiliation in economics and philosophy up to the B.A. pass standard.

(4) Sanskrit College.

20. There were 168 students on the rolls of the college on the 31st March 1919, against 184 on the same date of the preceding year. The gross expenditure on the college and the net cost to Government were Rs. 28,216 and Rs. 15,772 respectively. Every student, on the average, cost Rs. 147-11-8 towards which Government contributed Rs. 82-9-3.

(5) Krishnagar College.

21. On the 31st March 1919 the college had 264 students on its rolls, against 234 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 67,487. The cost to Government of the college during the year and the cost of educating each student were Rs. 42,932 and Rs. 171-11-8 respectively.

During the year the affiliation of the college was extended in English to the B.A. honours, in mathematics to the B.A. and B.Sc. honours, and in philosophy to the B.A. pass standard. Many structural improvements were effected and extensions were made to the new annexe buildings. Increased accommodation was provided for the practical work of the intermediate chemistry classes.

(6) Chittagong College.

22. The college returned 370 students against 311 in the previous year. The number of Muhammadan students increased from 93 to 115. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,368 towards which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 13,130. The annual average cost per scholar was Rs. 123-8-10 of which Government paid Rs. 37-6-6. The college received affiliation in logic up to the intermediate standard, in English to the B.A. honours, and in political economy and political philosophy to the B.A. pass standard.

There were several cases of breach of discipline. In one case the student concerned was expelled.

23. The number of pupils on the 31st of March 1919 was 760, against 786 of the preceding year. Of these 617 were Hindus and 143 were Muhammadans. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 95,361, the cost to Government being Rs. 27,238. The cost of educating a student was Rs. 128-5-7, of which the net cost to Provincial revenues was Rs. 86-10-7.

(7) Rajahahi College.

24. The Midnapore College is the only college managed by a municipal board. In addition to the annual grant of Rs. 7,848 for the maintenance of the college, Government paid Rs. 6,428 for the improvement of its buildings. The college had 223 students on its rolls of whom 209 were Hindus and 14 Muhammadans. The total expenditure of the college amounted to Rs. 18,858 and the average cost of educating a student was Rs. 86-1-9.

Municipal College.

25. The number of "aided" private colleges during the year was the same as in 1917-18, viz., 12. The number on the rolls of those colleges was 6,412 of whom 5,601 were Hindus, 648 Muhammadans, while 163 came from other communities. Government contributed Rs. 1,25,227 towards the total expenditure of Rs. 5,81,802 during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 1,24,135 and Rs. 5,36,336, respectively. The average cost of educating a student in aided colleges was Rs. 91-8-1 towards which Government contributed Rs. 19-11-2.

Aided Colleges.

CHAPTER IV.

Secondary Education.

26. The total number of secondary schools of all types and grades showed an increase of 27 only, viz., from 2,786 to 2,813. The number of pupils declined from 413,162 to 404,469, that is by 8,693. The gross direct expenditure increased from Rs. 91,77,686 to Rs. 96,27,419. The average cost of a secondary school was Rs. 3,422-7-7 and the cost of educating a pupil Rs. 24-7-1.

General statistics.

Secondary Education for Indian Boys.*

27. During the year under review there was an increase of 35 schools in the total number of secondary schools for Indian boys. The high schools increased from 731 to 812, or by 81, while middle schools decreased from 1,942 to 1,896 or by 46. The decrease of 26 in the number of middle English schools was mainly due to the raising of a number of those institutions to the high school status. The fall of 20 in the number of middle vernacular schools requires no explanation. There is now little demand for these institutions.

Schools and pupils.

In spite of the increase in the number of schools, the number of pupils under instruction during the year fell from 396,465 to 388,038. The loss of 8,427 pupils was the net result of a gain of 8,532 pupils in high schools and a fall of 16,959 pupils in middle schools.

28. The total expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys was Rs. 80,42,831. Towards this amount public funds contributed Rs. 9,65,937 and private sources Rs. 70,76,894. A comparison with the corresponding figures for 1917-18 reveals an increase in expenditure of Rs. 28,668 from public funds and of Rs. 3,59,748 from private sources. High schools cost Rs. 58,69,488, middle English schools Rs. 19,95,716 and middle vernacular schools Rs. 1,77,627. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 54,33,861, Rs. 20,37,483 and Rs. 1,83,071. The increase in expenditure was, therefore, due to the increased number of high schools.

Expenditure.

29. During the year under review proposals for the improvement of Government middle English schools and of high schools under municipal management were given effect to at an increased annual cost of Rs. 18,192. The main scheme of which these formed a part is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Improvements.

30. The number of high schools is increasing rapidly. In 1916-17 the number of such schools was 698, in 1917-18 it was 731 and in 1918-19 it rose to 812. Thus during the course of two years the number of high schools increased by 114, or by more than 16 per cent. The rise in the number of pupils has not been commensurate with that of the number of

High schools.

* The secondary education of Indian girls and Europeans is dealt with in the respective chapters.

schools. In 1916-17 there were 2,18,070 pupils in high schools, in 1917-18—223,944 and in 1918-19—232,476. Thus during the course of the last two years the number of pupils under instruction in high schools increased by 14,406 only, or by 6·6 per cent. A remark which occurs in the report of the Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, viz., that in his area rival high schools are springing up at the detriment of efficiency and discipline would seem to be not without bearing on this disproportionate growth of schools and pupils.

The Hastings
School,
Alipore.

31. The school had 48 pupils on its rolls on the 31st of March 1919. Of these 24 were boarders and the rest day scholars. The gross income from school fees was Rs. 37,064, and the expenditure Rs. 49,231, the deficit of Rs. 12,167 being met from Provincial revenues. The question of the permanent retention of this school is under consideration.

Manual
Instruction.

32. During the year under review manual instruction classes were conducted in 9 Government and 11 aided high schools and in one middle English school. The experiment has proved a success and Government sanction was obtained for the permanent retention of those classes.

CHAPTER V.

Primary Education.

General
statistics.

33. The total number of primary schools for boys and girls rose from 44,111 to 44,925, while the number of pupils fell from 1,409,316 to 1,384,201. The expenditure rose from Rs. 46,66,615 to Rs. 48,02,756. The average cost of a primary school and of educating a pupil in it during the year was Rs. 106-14-6 and Rs. 3-9-9, respectively.

Primary Education of Indian Boys.*

Schools.

34. The number of primary schools for Indian boys increased from 34,074 to 34,271, that is, by 197. Of these 3,138 were returned as upper primary and 31,133 as lower primary schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,174 and 30,900. A comparison of these figures shows that upper primary schools decreased by 36 while lower primary schools increased by 233. The table below compares the numbers of these schools in each division for 1917-18 and 1918-19 :—

		1917-18.		1918-19.	
		Upper Primary Schools.	Lower Primary Schools.	Upper Primary Schools.	Lower Primary Schools.
Burdwan Division	...	1,085	7,743	1,066	7,390
Presidency Division (excluding Calcutta).		690	5,206	669	5,256
Calcutta	...	21	327	22	358
Dacca Division	...	551	7,704	545	7,793
Chittagong "	...	265	3,954	267	4,102
Rajshahi "	...	562	5,966	569	6,234
Total	...	3,174	30,900	3,138	31,133

Pupils.

35. The number of pupils attending primary schools for Indian boys on the 31st March 1919 was returned as 1,144,383 as against 1,182,660 on the same date of the preceding year, these figures showing a decrease of 38,277 pupils. Of the total number of pupils 148,914 were in upper primary and 995,469 in lower primary schools. The corresponding figures for the

* Primary education of Indian girls and Europeans is dealt with in the respective chapters.

previous year were 156,982 and 1,025,678. On comparison of these figures it is noticed that there was a decrease of 8,068 in the number of pupils attending upper primary schools and of 30,209 in that of the pupils attending lower primary schools, the net loss being 38,277. The decrease in the number of pupils was shared by all the divisions in the Presidency, Calcutta alone showing an increase and that of 405 pupils only. The loss of pupils is attributed to the rise in the cost of living, failure of crops and also to the ravages of epidemic diseases. The figures quoted above refer to primary schools only; they do not take into account the pupils reading in primary classes of secondary schools. The number of such pupils was 179,647. The total number, therefore, of pupils in the primary stages of instruction was 1,324,030. The figure for the preceding year was 1,372,959 of whom 190,299 were in secondary schools and 1,182,660 were in primary schools. These figures show a decrease of 48,929 in the total number of pupils in the primary stages of instruction in secondary and primary schools for Indian boys.

36. Of the total enrolment in primary schools for Indian boys Hindus contributed 539,164 and Muhammadans 584,917 pupils. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were respectively 563,459 and 598,443. Thus the number of Hindu pupils fell by 24,295 or by 4·3 per cent. and of Muhammadan pupils by 13,526 or 2·3 per cent. Of the total male Hindu population 5·11 per cent. were in primary schools and of the Muhammadans 4·78 per cent. The percentages for 1917-18 stood at 5·34 and 4·89, respectively.

Progress of education among Hindus and Muhammadans.

37. In spite of the fall in the number of pupils in primary schools the total direct expenditure on these institutions increased, during the year under review, from Rs. 39,68,560 to Rs. 40,24,826. Of this amount Rs. 19,88,397, or 49·4 per cent. came from public funds and Rs. 20,36,429, or 50·6 per cent. from private sources. In the preceding year public funds contributed 45·6 per cent. and other sources 54·4 per cent. of the total expenditure. Almost one-half of the entire cost of primary education for Indian boys is now met from public funds. The figures in the table below show the gradual rise in the cost to public revenues on account of primary education :—

Expenditure.

YEAR.	Percentage of total cost for primary education for Indian boys met from public funds.	Percentage of total cost for primary education for Indian boys met from private funds.
1916-17	43·4	56·6
1917-18	45·6	54·4
1918-19	49·4	50·6

The increase in the proportion of the expenditure from public funds is almost entirely due to the additional contributions received from time to time from the Imperial Government. A short description of these grants is given below.

38. The entire assignment was spent during the year through the district and municipal boards, the allotments for various objects remaining the same as in the year previous.

Of the Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 3,65,000, a sum of Rs. 1,63,524 was permanently made over with effect from 1917-18 to district boards and municipalities for the maintenance of board primary schools and for the increase of the pay of the trained teachers employed in the aided primary schools and *maktabs*. The entire allotment of Rs. 1,63,524 was spent during the year under review by the boards. In addition to these disbursements a sum of Rs. 1,03,651 was spent during the year on various recurring and non-recurring objects. A portion of the grant of Rs. 3,65,000 has also been set apart for the provision of improved staffs for the *guru*-training schools. Proposals in regard to this much-needed improvement are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

The entire amount of this special Imperial recurring grant was made over to district boards for expenditure on specified objects.

Imperial grants—
(I) The Durbar grant of Rs. 600,000.
(II) The grant of Rs. 3,65,000.

(III) The special Imperial grant of Rs. 2,85,000 for Eastern Bengal districts.

(iv) The grant of Rs. 4,50,000.

Out of the grant of Rs. 4,50,000 the aggregate expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,87,665 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
(a) Special grant to the Midnapore District Board	15,000
(b) Enhancement of pay of trained teachers in aided primary schools and <i>maktabs</i>	1,83,365
(c) Increase of pay of teachers in girls' primary schools	34,800
(d) Increased stipends to <i>guru</i> pupils	37,000
(e) Construction of <i>guru</i> -training schools	17,500
Total	2,87,665

(v) The grant of Rs. 5,50,000.

During the year under review Bengal received a fresh Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 5,50,000 for the development of primary education. About two-thirds of this grant has been devoted to the improvement of primary education for boys and the balance to that for girls. During the year the following expenditure was sanctioned :—

	Rs.
(a) Increase of pay of teachers in primary schools for girls	41,640
(b) Equipment grant to girls' primary schools	2,280
(c) Increased grants to girls' primary schools	34,000
(d) Establishment of <i>panchayat</i> i union schools	1,49,000
(e) Acquisition of site for model girl's school at Bankura	2,074
(f) Strengthening the female inspecting staff	12,134
(g) Education of daughters of Indian midwives	5,400
(h) Increased grants to <i>maktabs</i>	52,021
(i) Increase of pay of teachers in aided primary schools	48,371
(j) Sonthali education in Dinajpur	3,924
(k) Grants to the society for the improvement of backward classes	8,000
(l) Construction of buildings for <i>guru</i> -training schools	5,206
Total	3,64,050

Improvements effected.

39. The new grant of Rs. 5,50,000 enabled the Education Department to proceed with the *panchayat*i union school scheme, progress in which had long been held up for want of funds. One hundred and nineteen board primary schools for boys and 30 such schools for girls were established during the year. The provision made under this head will ensure similar progress every year and in a few years every union in the Presidency will be provided with a comparatively effective primary school. The income of untrained teachers in aided primary schools from public funds has been raised to a minimum rate of Rs. 2 per mensem. The district boards have been provided with funds which will enable them to increase their grants to *maktabs* to 50 per cent. in excess of the grants paid to the ordinary primary schools.

Curricula.

40. Two distinct curricula still remained in force in Eastern and Western Bengal, respectively. A co-ordinated curriculum for the whole Presidency was drawn up during the year. It is now under the consideration of Government.

Primary Education Act of 1919.

41. The Primary Education Bill introduced in the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray was passed into law in February 1919. The object of the Act is to secure a gradual extension of facilities for primary education in municipal and other selected areas. If local bodies can take advantage of this Act, the condition of primary education should benefit materially.

42. The Imperial recurring grants which amount to Rs. 22,50,000 have made it possible to start some useful schemes. But the number of primary schools is still hopelessly inadequate—there are areas and communities still practically untouched; the provision for training elementary school teachers is insufficient and their remuneration is below the minimum which efficiency demands; the housing of schools is bad and their equipment is poor. In short, the provision of an adequate system of elementary education for the masses is still one of the many unsolved problems of the Bengal Presidency. Large additional resources are an essential condition of any real advance.

Conclusion.

CHAPTER VI.

The Training of Male Teachers for Indian Schools.

43. On the 31st March 1919 there were 125 institutions for the training of masters for Indian schools and their attendance stood at 2,563. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 128 and 2,634, respectively. The decline in the number of institutions was due to the discontinuance of a small training class at Bhowanipur, conducted by the London Missionary Society, to the abolition of the Kola *guru*-training school in the district of Jessore and to the amalgamation of the two *guru*-training schools at Agla and Dacca for the establishment, at the latter place, of a training school of the improved type. Of the total number of training institutions 2 are training colleges, 6 normal schools and 117 *guru*, *muallim* and special training institutions.

Number of institutions and pupils.

44. Both the training colleges in Bengal are affiliated to the University of Calcutta for the degree of Bachelor of Teaching and for the Licence in Teaching. The courses prescribed for those examinations require thorough revision. They are far too comprehensive for a one-year course and are to a large extent divorced from the actual conditions of school work.

Training College.

45. The David Hare Training College opened an L. T. class for the first time during the year under review. There were on the rolls on the 31st of March, 1919, 42 students, 26 in the B. T. and 16 in the L. T. class. Of these 2 were Indian Christians, 31 Hindus and 9 Muhammadans. Twenty-six candidates appeared in the B. T. examination of whom 18 passed, 8 being placed in the first division. The number of passes in the L. T. examination was 9 out of 16 examinees. The direct expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 37,741. The average cost for training each student was Rs. 898-9-6, the entire amount being met from Provincial revenues.

(1) David Hare Training College.

The year under review witnessed various improvements, the most important of which were the extension of affiliation, the appointment of an additional professor, the creation of a number of stipends for the training of intending teachers, the provision of allowances for teachers under training from aided high schools and the inauguration of a scheme for the payment of honoraria to the headmasters and certain selected trained teachers in the practising schools with a view to improving the arrangements for the practical work of the students. The college continued in its old premises and the question of accommodation still remains unsolved.

46. At the close of the year the Dacca Training College had 56 students on its rolls. Of these one was an Indian Christian, 37 were Hindus and 18 Muhammadans. The session opened with 61 students, 28 in the B. T. and 33 in the L. T. class, but one B. T. student withdrew owing to a breakdown in health and three L. T. students retired before the completion of the course; one student died of small-pox. Three of the B. T. students came on deputation from the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. Twenty-five students sat for the B. T. examination of whom 21 passed, 13 obtaining first classes. Of 26 candidates who appeared at the L. T. examination 22 were successful, one gaining distinction. The total direct expenditure on the college was Rs. 60,549 of which Provincial revenues met Rs. 59,199 and private sources the balance of Rs. 1,350. The average cost of training each student was Rs. 1,026-4-1.

(2) The Dacca Training College.

The practical work of the college was carried on in the Dacca Collegiate, the Moslem High and the Armenitola High School. As in the case of its

Training
Schools for
Vernacular
teachers—
(1) General
statistics.

sister institution in Calcutta, honoraria were paid to certain members of the staff of the practising schools for their assistance in the practical work of the students.

47. The number of these schools continued to be the same as before, viz., 6, five of which are managed by Government, and one, an aided institution, by the Church Missionary Society. These schools had 509 pupils on the 31st of March 1919, as compared with 513 on the same date of the preceding year. The expenditure on them increased from Rs. 83,021 in 1917-18 to Rs. 87,051 in 1918-19 of which as much as Rs. 82,125 came from Provincial revenues. The number of trained teachers turned out from these institutions was 134 against 136 in the year before.

(ii) Improve-
ments effected.

48. During the year under review the Muhammadan hostel of the Dacca Normal School, which occupied a portion of the school building, was removed to a rented house and in the room, set free, a practising school was formed by the transfer of one section of each of the lower forms of the Collegiate School. Thus the training school has now been provided with a practising school on its own premises. The sanitary arrangements of the Chittagong Normal School were improved. The practising school attached to the Rangpur Normal School was raised to the status of a middle English school. A special capital grant was made to the Calcutta Training School for the provision of books and appliances for the improved teaching of geography.

The accommodation of the Rangpur and Calcutta Schools remains unsatisfactory. The question is mainly one of funds and the question of providing both with better quarters is under consideration.

Guru-Training
schools.

49. The number of *guru*-training schools and special training classes returned on the 31st March 1919 was 117 of which 112 were Government and 5 were aided institutions. During the year under review, the number of Government schools decreased by 2. This was due to the abolition of one school in the Presidency Division, and the amalgamation of two schools in the Dacca Division. The number of schools reserved for the training of Moslem teachers remained the same as in the previous year viz., 6. The number of *gurus* and *muallims* under-training on the last date of the year was 1,956 against 2,014 in 1917-18. Out of 1,352 candidates 954 were successful in the final examination. The maintenance charges of all the institutions amounted to Rs. 2,35,500 towards which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 2,10,873.

A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was made available during the year from the Imperial grants of Rs. 9,00,000 and Rs. 5,50,000 for the provision of improved buildings for *guru*-training schools. With this money the work of construction was started in connection with two building schemes, one for the *guru*-training school at Bankura the other for the *muallim* training school at Hooghly and building operations, begun in the previous year, at Thakurgaon and Kurigram were continued.

CHAPTER VII.

Professional and Technical Education.

Law colleges
and classes.

50. The institutions for the study of law were, during the year, the University Law College, Calcutta, and the law classes attached to the arts colleges at Hooghly, Krishnagar, Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Midnapore, Berhampore and the Ripon College, Calcutta. Of these 9 institutions the law classes at the Hooghly College remained closed for want of students. The total number of law students returned on the 31st of March 1919 was 3,148 against 3,054 on the corresponding date of the year previous. Of these 2,878 were Hindus, 257 Muhammadans, while 13 came from other sections of the community against 2,820; 224 and 10, respectively, in the preceding year. The total direct expenditure on law institutions amounted during the year to Rs. 2,73,006 of which Rs. 30,000 was paid from Provincial revenues. At the B. L. Final Examination 1,131 candidates appeared of whom 493 passed.

51. The short training classes at Dacca and Sibpur continued. Out of 8 registered candidates 3 appeared at the examination held in February 1919 and one passed.

Pleaders' Survey Examination Board.

During the year the board formulated a scheme for teaching pleaders the uses and relative values of the old and new revenue maps and plans by a series of lectures. The matter is now under the consideration of Government. The question of the training of an agency to execute Civil Court Commissions was also considered by the board.

52. The first examination under the auspices of the board was held in September 1918. The number of candidates appearing in the examination was 59 of whom 48 passed. The cost of the examination amounted to Rs. 758 inclusive of the travelling allowances of the touring examiner in practical surveying.

Arain Examination Board.

53. The number of students attending the engineering department of the college was 91, being an increase of 5 over the figure in the previous year. In the apprentice department the number of students was 237 against 214 in the preceding year. The artizan classes had 58 pupils against 53 in the year before. Of the total number of students 310 were Hindus, 20 Muhammadans, 54 Christians, 1 Buddhist and 1 Parsee. The total net expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 2,30,096, of which Rs. 2,02,561 came from Provincial revenues. The corresponding figures for the previous year were, respectively, Rs. 2,16,076 and Rs. 1,93,477. The average cost of educating a student was Rs. 707-15-9 of which Rs. 623-4-3 came from public funds. The total value of the work turned out in the college workshops aggregated to Rs. 17,931.

Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

During the year Government appointed a committee to work out the scheme propounded by the governing body of the college for recruiting students for the mechanical engineering classes from amongst those apprentices who had completed 4 years of their apprenticeship at the Eastern Bengal Railway workshop at Kanchrapara. The scheme is to be capable of extension to other railway workshops. A proposal to secure the services of practising engineers and other experts to deliver courses of special lectures in various subjects to the students of the college was submitted to Government, and sanction was obtained to the appointment of a visiting lecturer in architecture. The appointment of such lecturers in other subjects has been sanctioned by Government since the close of the period under review. The college rules were revised during the year.

54. The school had 275 pupils on its rolls as compared with 252 in the previous year. The artizan classes had 81 students, of whom 15 completed the course during the year. This department is becoming popular. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 58,757 against Rs. 52,613 for the previous year. The total value of the work turned out was Rs. 3,092 for outside work, and Rs. 2,983 for work done to the school and its workshops. The discipline on the whole was satisfactory.

Dacca School of Engineering.

A scheme for the general improvement of the Dacca School of Engineering was submitted to Government during the year under report and is under consideration. It has been decided to reserve annually from the next session five places in the sub-overseer classes and one in the first-year overseer class for qualified candidates from Assam. The three-year course for the overseer department, sanctioned by Government, was introduced from the beginning of the session on an experimental basis for three years. Rules for the artizan department of the school were revised during the year.

55. In the artizan classes the total number of students was 91 of whom 43 passed out. Of these, 28 are working at their own homes on fly-shuttle looms, 8 have taken employment in hand-loom factories or under Government and the remaining 7 left the institute before the completion of their course. The higher classes had 31 students during the year. The course for these classes has been extended with effect from the year under report from 2 to 3 years. Also the course of the outlying district schools has been extended from 6 months to 1 year. Dyeing classes have been opened during the year. The total direct expenditure on the institute amounted to Rs. 26,718 of which Government met Rs. 26,254.

Serampore Weaving Institute and Outlying Centres.

The following statement furnishes particulars regarding the outlying centres:—

CENTRE.	Total expenditure of Government.	Number of students under training in 1918-19.	Number passed.	HOW EMPLOYED.		
				Working at home on fly-shuttle looms.	Opened factory.	Taken service.
	Rs.					
Pabna	1,845	40	29	28	1	...
Tangail	1,667	61	33(a)	28	...	...
Malda	1,751	60	24(b)	18	...	...
Bankura	1,778	40	40	38	...	2
Cox's Bazar	1,449	28	20	20	...	...

(a) Three passed students joined the Serampore Weaving Institute for further training, and the present occupation of 2 others is not known.

(b) Three joined the Serampore Weaving Institute and the present occupation of the other 3 is not known.

Government have sanctioned the establishment of six peripatetic centres of instruction in weaving at Bankura, Pabna, Tangail, Malda, Dacca and Khulna. The instructors were directed to make a survey of their districts and to ascertain the actual condition of the hand-loom weaving industry before they began operations. This they have now done.

56. The number of pupils who joined the day classes was 61 in the first year and 10 in the second year, and the students in the evening classes totalled 89, the great majority of whom took shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping. No class could be formed during the year either in banking and currency or in annuities and insurance. At the final examination 4 candidates passed out of 10, and at the special examinations 38 passed out of 79. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 24,320 and the income Rs. 4,475. Sanction has been obtained to the creation of a special post outside the Indian Educational Service for the Principal of the institute.

57. The total number of students on the 31st March 1919 was 246 against 267 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the influenza epidemic, on account of which the school was practically closed for three months. The elementary, industrial, draftsman, fine art and teachers' departments had 102; 46; 35; 59 and 4 pupils, respectively. The modelling section of the industrial department undertook a few useful outside commissions, which were successfully executed. Of the total number of students 143 were Hindus, 11 Muhammadans, 6 Christians, 1 Buddhist and 85 belonged to other communities. In the hostel there were 38 boarders. During the year the direct expenditure on the institution aggregated Rs. 32,780, of which Rs. 28,232 came from Provincial revenues. A number of passed students secured employment on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150 per month.

58. There were two sub-overseer examinations in the year under review, the first in July 1918 and the second in March 1919. The first was a supplementary examination for the candidates from Sibpur who commenced the course in November 1917. The total number of candidates at the two examinations was 167 of whom 90 passed, the percentage of passes being 53.9 against 60 in the year before. In the overseer examination 58 passed out of 71, or 81.7 per cent. against 70 per cent. in the previous year. The figures for the overseer examination include 16 candidates appearing in mechanical and electrical branch of whom 13 were successful. The numbers appearing in this branch are increasing. The syllabuses of the overseer and sub-overseer courses, as well as the rules for these examinations were revised during the year.

The figures in this paragraph include the candidates from Bihar and Orissa.

59. During the year under review the Mining Education Advisory Board controlled the three centres at Deshergarh, Jamuria and Raniganj in Bengal, besides the two centres at Jharia and Sijua in Bihar and Orissa. Out of 107

Government
Commercial
Institute,
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students eligible for the sessional examination from the five centres only 43 appeared, of whom 26 passed. The number on the rolls of those classes aggregated 288 against 312 in the previous year. The vernacular classes under Babu Hemanta Kumar Sen had an average attendance of 79.

The scheme for the practical training in mine surveying at collieries of passed students of the survey school at Mainamati was given effect to during the year under report. One student of the school was posted for training at the Ghersick colliery.

60. Forty-three candidates appeared in textile subjects and an equal number in other subjects. The numbers are increasing steadily. Thirty-one passed in the textile subjects and 11 in non-textile subjects. As in the year before, special examinations in domestic subjects were held in November 1918 at Kurseong and Calcutta. Thirty-five appeared in these examinations of whom 30 passed. An examination in practical cookery was held for the first time. Encouraging and instructive reports were received from London on the results of these domestic examinations.

City and Guilds
London
Institute
Technological
examinations.

61. At the school final examination of "B" class held in 1919, 44 candidates appeared and 24 passed. These figures do not include candidates from Bihar and Orissa. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 52 and 34, respectively.

"B" Classes

62. The original proposals of 1913 for the establishment of a Technological Institute in Calcutta were reconsidered by the Department during the year and a reduced scheme was submitted to Government.

Technological
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63. The Bengal Technical Institute rendered valuable assistance in the manufacture of munitions by placing its machinery at the disposal of Government.

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64. During the year under review State scholarships of the annual value of £150 for the promotion of technical training were awarded to Mr. Jatindra Mohan Das and Mr. E. C. Burrow, for iron-smelting and leather tanning, respectively.

State
Technical
Scholarships.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education of Indian Girls and Women.

65. The number of public institutions of all classes for Indian girls returned on the 31st of March 1919 was 10,811 against 10,189 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these 3 were arts colleges, 2 training colleges, 13 high schools, 48 middle schools, 10,636 primary schools, 9 training schools and 100 other special schools. The corresponding figures for the year before were, respectively, 3 ; 2 ; 14 ; 54 ; 10,020 ; 9 and 87. The Gardner Memorial school, Calcutta, was permanently closed during the year and this accounts for the loss of a high school. The fall in the number of middle schools was not a real loss. Five such schools were returned as primary schools for want of pupils in the secondary stages. Only one aided middle vernacular school in the Rajshahi Division was closed. The primary schools increased by 616 ; this is a hopeful feature considering the economic stress through which the country passed during the year.

Institutions

66. The number of pupils including those reading in mixed schools increased from 299,558 to 307,773 or by 8,215. Of the total number of girls and women 148,859 were Hindus. 151,084 were Muhammadans and 7,830 belonged to other communities. It is to be noticed that while the number of Hindu girls declined by 1,635 that of the Muhammadans increased by 9,948.

Pupils.

67. During the year under review the female inspecting agency was strengthened by the addition of 2 assistant inspectresses for work in the eastern part of the Presidency. The total strength of the female inspecting staff now comprises 2 inspectresses and 12 assistant inspectresses.

Controlling
Agency.

68. The Bethune College still occupies the same building as the collegiate school and suffers from lack of accommodation. The removal of the old stables and the erection of an airy and convenient block of laboratories would relieve the pressure on the existing botanical laboratory. But no further improvements or extension of the college are possible in its present site. The

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Collegiate
Education—
Arts
Colleges.

Principal reports that for want of affiliation in mathematics and botany up to the B. A. standard and in history up to the honours standard the college is losing some of its best students.

During the year under review a Company of Girl Guides was established as a result of a course of lectures on first-aid delivered to the ladies of the staff by Lady Stewart.

The college had 85 students on its rolls against 81 on the same date of the year before. The total direct expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 46,663 towards which Government contributed Rs. 41,750. The gross average cost of educating a student was Rs. 536-5-8 of which Rs. 479-14-2 came from Provincial revenues. The library grant of the college was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.

In addition to the Bethune College there are two other arts colleges for Indian girls; viz., the Diocesan College and the Loreto House. The former had 68 pupils on its rolls and the latter 11.

69. Of the 13 high schools for Indian girls 4 are under Government management and 9 are aided. They had 2,356 scholars on the rolls against 2,339 in the previous year. The loss of one school has not, therefore, reduced the number of pupils. As in the previous year the Secretary to the St. John's Ambulance Association delivered a course of lectures in first-aid to the staff of the Eden High School, Dacca. Five teachers and 7 pupils went in for the first-aid examination and gained certificates.

70. Of the total number of middle schools returned on the 31st of March 1919, 5 were under public management and 43 were aided institutions. There were 5,475 pupils in them against 5,626 in the preceding year. Twenty-four schools were of the middle English status and an equal number taught the middle vernacular course.

71. With the help of the allotments from the Imperial Recurring grants of Rs. 9,00,000 and Rs. 5,50,000 it was possible to effect the following improvements in the primary education for girls:—

- (a) The pay of whole-time teachers working in primary schools for girls which were in receipt of aid from local bodies was increased by Rs. 2 per mensem.
- (b) The grant-in-aid allotments of the inspectresses were increased by Rs. 34,000 per annum for new and enhanced grants to schools.
- (c) Provision was made for the extension of the scheme of *panchayati* schools for girls. Funds were allotted during the year under review for the construction of 30 such schools and it is hoped to build same number of schools every year until the scheme is complete. These schools work under the direct control of district boards, necessary funds for both capital and recurring expenditure being provided by Government.
- (d) A scheme for educating the daughters of indigenous midwives was inaugurated during the year. The object of the scheme is to attract such girls into ordinary primary schools for girls and also to induce teachers to take them in. It was introduced, in the first instance, on an experimental basis, in the Presidency and Dacca divisions only.
- (e) Provision was made for the improvement of buildings of model primary schools for girls. The scheme which was given effect to in 1918-19 contemplates the provision of improved accommodation for two model girls' schools every year.
- (f) A scheme for the establishment in Calcutta of a training class for Muhammadan women teachers has been sanctioned by Government.
- (g) The number of assistant inspectresses of schools in the eastern part of the Presidency was increased by two. This has tended to improve and stimulate education throughout the circle.
- (h) Provision was made for certain minor schemes which included, among others, the grant of an increased number of stipends to the Ballyganj Training School and the establishment of a training class attached to the Brahmo Girls' School, Calcutta.

Secondary
Education—
(1) High
Schools.

(2) Middle
schools.

Primary
Education.

72. During the year 64 zanana teachers worked in the Presidency. Except in a few centres the work was reported to be unsatisfactory, the main cause being the prevalence of epidemics. Many teachers frequently went on medical leave and many centres remained closed for want of suitable teachers. The zanana central gatherings, however, worked well. These gatherings are ordinarily intended for primary work, but at the central gathering at Krishnagar an interesting experiment was made in secondary as well as primary work. Miss Brock reports on this class as follows:—

Zanana Education.

“The class is composed of young married girls and women for the most part of good family and an education is being given them in both English and Bengali. The work is managed by a committee of educated Indian ladies and is in a most satisfactory condition. Such classes could be started in any large town if any cultivated and energetic Indian woman could be found for this pioneer work.”

73. The annually increasing number of girls under instruction is a sure indication of the increasing demand for the education of girls. The greatest obstacle to progress is the lack of competent trained women teachers. The proposed Muhammadan female training class in Calcutta is urgently needed.

Education of Muhammadan girls.

74. With the exception of the training classes attached to the Diocesan College there is no college in Bengal for the training of women teachers for secondary schools. It has not yet been possible to give effect to the proposed secondary training college scheme already approved by Government. The establishment of a training college is urgently needed.

Training of teachers—
(a) Secondary training.

75. The number of training institutions for teachers of primary schools for girls remained the same as in the year before, viz., 9. Two of these are managed by Government and the remaining 7 are conducted on an aided basis. In Western Bengal 10 girls passed the senior examination and 40 the junior. At the Dacca departmental examination 13 passed the teachers' test.

(b) Primary training.

76. The number of industrial and technical schools for girls and women increased from 24 to 29, and that of pupils attending them from 714 to 820. All these institutions are doing good work. The most important of them are the Industrial School at Kalipong, the Industrial Home at Baranagar and the Industrial School at Berhampore.

Industrial and Technical education.

77. The peripatetic needle work teaching scheme is proving a success and it is proposed to extend its scope.

Needle work.

78. Physical education is, as a rule, neglected. A few high schools teach drill, but the teachers are not competent. This is one of the most important questions to which extended training facilities must be directed.

Physical education.

79. During the year the progress of girls' education was in many respects very satisfactory. Much, however, remains to be done especially in the matter of training women teachers. The supply of trained women teachers lags far behind the demand which grows daily more insistent.

Conclusion.

CHAPTER IX.

Education of Europeans.

80. The number of European schools in Bengal working in accordance with the code of regulations remained the same as in the year before, viz., 80. Of these 62 were for general instruction and 18 for special. Of the institutions for general instruction 14 are graded as higher secondary, 8 as secondary, 17 as higher elementary and 23 as elementary schools.

Schools.

81. On the 31st of March 1919 there were 10,005 pupils under instruction; the figure for the corresponding date of the previous year was 10,046. Of the total number of pupils 3,772 were in higher secondary schools, 1,045 in secondary schools and 4,737 in elementary and higher elementary schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,639; 1,185 and 4,823, respectively. Special schools had 451 pupils as against 379 in 1917-18.

Pupils.

The total number of European and Anglo-Indian pupils was 9,259 as compared with 9,561 in the preceding year. Of these 4,947 were boys and

4,312 girls. The corresponding figures for the last year were 5,242 and 4,319, respectively. The number of non-European pupils was, 746 of whom 614 were boys and 132 girls.

Expenditure.

82. The total direct expenditure on the education of European and Anglo-Indian children for the year 1918-19 was returned at Rs. 13,20,512 as compared with Rs. 12,27,915 for the preceding year. The money spent was derived from the following sources :—

					Rs.
(a) Provincial revenues	...	...	...	...	5,33,228
(b) Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	12,510
(c) Fees	...	...	...	...	5,30,001 and
(d) Subscriptions, endowments, etc.	...	...	...	...	2,44,773

The corresponding figures for the year before were, respectively, Rs. 4,96,142 ; Rs. 19,081 ; Rs. 5,12,130 and Rs. 2,00,562.

Scholarships.

83. The total value of scholarships and stipends paid during the year was Rs. 33,665 as against Rs. 28,689 during 1917-18. Besides the scholarships paid from Provincial revenues, 10 scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month were awarded from the Doveton Trust Fund.

A generous gift of Rs. 10,00,000 was received in 1918-19 from a European citizen of Calcutta. The scheme of management of the fund was drawn up during the year under review. Among other objects the trust provides for the creation of a number of scholarships for European and Anglo-Indian boys and girls for both general and professional education either in India or in the United Kingdom. The operations of the trust began after the close of the year under review.

Teachers.

84. There were 626 teachers in European schools against 630 in the previous year. Of these 285 were trained and 341 untrained. The figures for the preceding year were 284 and 346, respectively. There was one teacher employed on an average for every 16 pupils. This is satisfactory numerically, but the quality of the personnel leaves much to be desired from the point of view of training and of pedagogic and academic attainments.

Training of teachers.

85. During the year under review the Inspector of European Schools conducted a survey of the European teaching profession in Bengal and submitted his report to the Director.

There is only one recognised institution for the training of European teachers in Bengal, viz., the training class for women attached to the Dow Hill School, Kurseong. There were 16 students in residence during the year. The annual examination held by the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, and the Inspectress of schools, Presidency and Burdwan divisions, was satisfactory in its results.

The training classes held at the Young Women's Christians Association by the Diocesan Board worked throughout the year. The syllabuses for these classes were revised.

Vocational Training.

86. The number of higher elementary schools with a class or classes following the recognised supplementary courses was 11. Of these five were for boys and six for girls. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st of March 1919 was 135 (89 boys and 46 girls).

There were 57 students on the rolls of the commercial and technical classes attached to the Young Women's Christian Association, Calcutta. During the year these classes were affiliated to the Government Commercial Institute. Of the 57 students, 25 were learning shorthand and the remaining 32 typewriting. The staff consisted of two whole-time and two part-time teachers. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Apprentices' Night School at Kharagpur had 45 students on its rolls. Towards the total maintenance cost of this school which amounted to Rs. 2,898 Government contributed Rs. 470. The sessions of the Calcutta Technical School were held in the premises of the Government School of Art. There were 178 students learning mathematics, building construction, mechanics, steam, electricity etc. The cost of maintaining the school during the year was Rs. 7,593 including the Government grant of Rs. 2,000. A class for

teaching telegraphy was started at the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes as an experimental measure. The Government Telegraph Department provided the apparatus and the instructor.

87. The Dow Hill School and St. Helen's Convent held classes in domestic science subjects during the year. These classes had 14 students undergoing special training. The Entally Convent and the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes continued to hold special classes for probationary sick nurses. Special classes for children's nurses were held at the Calcutta Free School, Kidderpore House and at the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalinpong.

Domestic training.

At the City and Guilds examinations held in November 1918, 35 candidates appeared, 11 in plain needlework, 21 in plain cookery and 3 in dress-making. In needlework 9 passed, 3 obtaining prizes. In cookery 20 candidates were successful of whom 11 won prizes. In dress-making only one candidate passed.

88. The Cambridge Examination Syndicate agreed during the year to accept modern Indian vernacular languages in lieu of French and Latin in the senior Cambridge examination. Syllabuses in Hindi, Urdu and Bengali were drawn up by the Inspector of European Schools and approved by the Syndicate. This change is consistent with the wishes of the Government of India and the findings of the Calcutta University Commission.

Examination.

The Calcutta University decided that the Cambridge senior local examination should be accepted as equivalent to the matriculation, and the higher school certificate examination as equivalent to the intermediate arts or science examination.

89. Mr. G. D'O. Maclear, the permanent Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, who joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers in 1915, died in London on the 29th January 1919. He was a man of the highest character and attainments. His premature death is deeply regretted.

Controlling Agency.

Mr. A. Mercer officiated as the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, throughout the year.

CHAPTER X.

Muhammadian Education.

90. The total number of Muhammadian pupils in institutions of all kinds for the education of Indians decreased from 899,679 to 891,118, or by 8,561. The loss is due to the causes which led to the general decline in the school population during the year under report. In spite of this falling off the proportion of Muhammadian pupils to the total number of pupils increased from 46.0 per cent. to 46.4 per cent. The proportion of Moslem students in arts colleges remained the same as in the year before, viz., 10 per cent., in professional colleges it rose from 7.2 per cent. to 8.0 per cent., in primary schools from 50.6 per cent. to 51.4 per cent. and in special schools from 64.4 per cent. to 64.6 per cent., while it declined in high schools from 20.2 per cent. to 20.1 per cent., and in middle schools from 32.1 per cent. to 31.1 per cent. It thus appears that it is in primary schools only that the Muhammadans have made any real advance. Their proportion in those institutions approximates the proportion of Muhammadans in the total population, viz., 52.7 per cent. In secondary schools their progress is far from satisfactory. In those institutions the number of Moslem pupils fell from 103,038 to 97,396, or by 5,642. However, the number of Moslem pupils in professional colleges increased from 349 to 403 and in medical, engineering and surveying, technical and industrial and commercial schools from 753 to 764.

Statistics of Muhammadian pupils.

91. Of the total number of Muhammadian pupils, returned on the 31st March 1919 by public and private institutions for Indians, 729,966 were males and 161,152 were females. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 747,982 and 151,697, respectively. Thus the Muhammadans gained during the year 9,455 female scholars, while they lost 18,016 male scholars, their net loss being 8,561 pupils only. In 1917-18 the Hindus returned 1,020,314 scholars of whom 867,347 were males and 152,967 were females. During the year under review the number of Hindu pupils totalled 995,461

Number of Hindu and Muhammadian pupils compared.

of whom 843,481 were males and 151,980 were females. The Hindus, therefore, lost during the year 23,866 male scholars and 987 female scholars, their gross loss amounting to 24,853 scholars. On examining these figures it is found that in the year 1918-19 the Muhammadans lost less than 1 per cent. of their total school population; their loss in male scholars constituted 2·4 per cent., while their gain in female scholars amounted to 6·2 per cent. of their total numbers of male and female scholars, respectively. The Hindus have sustained a considerable decrease in the number of pupils. They lost 2·4 per cent. of their total strength in all kinds of institutions. The number of male Hindu scholars decreased by 2·8 per cent. and that of female scholars by 6 per cent. Comparatively speaking, therefore, the loss to the Muhammadan community on account of the general fall in the number of pupils was not great.

Madrassahs.

92. The returns show that on the 31st March 1919 there were 273 madrassahs—13 senior and 260 junior—with an enrolment of 22,792. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 260 and 21,222. In madrassahs, therefore, the number of pupils increased by 1,570 or by a little more than 7 per cent. Towards the total expenditure on these institutions amounting to Rs. 4,31,790, public funds contributed Rs. 1,92,715. The entire additional grant of Rs. 25,000 was utilized during the year. The courses of studies for the junior department of madrassahs were revised.

Proposals for the establishment of Islamic intermediate classes attached to the Dacca Madrassah were sanctioned by Government during the year under report. The scheme provides for—

- (1) the establishment of an Islamic matriculation examination with effect from 1919;
- (2) the establishment of an Islamic intermediate examination from 1921;
- (3) the constitution of an advisory board to assist the Education Department in conducting those examinations;
- (4) the establishment of Islamic intermediate classes in the Dacca Madrassah; and
- (5) the appointment of 3 additional professors in the Dacca Madrassah for the proposed intermediate classes.

Regulations for the conduct of the Islamic matriculation and the intermediate examinations were also approved by Government.

Maktabs.

93. The number of *maktabs* (recognised and unrecognised) increased from 9,502 to 11,120 of these 8,312 were for boys and 2,808 were for girls. The number of pupils attending those institutions increased from 274,267 to 310,044. Of these 236,808 were boys and 73,236 were girls, as against 214,482 and 59,785 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on *maktabs* rose from Rs. 6,54,868 to Rs. 7,91,129. Contributions from public funds increased from Rs. 2,98,004 to Rs. 4,15,742. The increase in expenditure from public funds was due to the additional grants sanctioned during the year. The purpose of these additional grants was to enable district funds to aid *maktabs* at a 50 per cent. higher rate than that at which ordinary primary schools are aided.

CHAPTER XI.

Education of Special Classes.

Education of Chiefs and Nobles.

94. The special provision for teaching the boys of the Nizam family in the Nawab Bahadur's Institution at Murshidabad was continued; 26 boys of the family were being educated in this way during the year.

Education of aborigines and other backward races.

95. During the year under review Government approved a scheme for the improvement and expansion of education among the Sonthals in the district of Dinajpur and assigned a sum of Rs. 3,924 per annum for its introduction. The scheme proceeds on the same lines as the one already introduced in the Burdwan Division. In the Chittagong Division the Government Middle School at Bandarban had 46 pupils on its rolls, all of whom

were Maghs. Primary schools for Tipras in the district of Tippera and for the Arrakanese-Magh settlers in the Cox's Bazar subdivision totalled 11.

In the Dacca Division the District Boards of Bakarganj and Mymensingh maintained 22 primary schools for the education of Maghs and aboriginal classes.

In the Burdwan Division the Sarenga Mission continued their activities and the number of primary schools for aborigines under their control was 164.

In the Presidency Division no special facilities worth record exist. But a large number of pupils belonging to the backward classes resort to the ordinary primary schools.

The society for the improvement of backward classes maintain a number of institutions for the education of children of the various poorer communities and sects. To encourage the educational activities of this association Government sanctioned during the year an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000.

96. The schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind in Calcutta are the most important institutions for the education of the physically defective. At the end of the year the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School had 85 pupils on its rolls. A printing press was started in connection with this school, Government making a grant of Rs. 1,110 for the purpose. The deaf-mutes work in the press as compositors and printers.

Education of the defective.

The Calcutta Blind School had 33 pupils on its rolls on the 31st of March 1919. Of the total expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 23,150, a sum of Rs. 3,800 was met from public funds. Besides the ordinary primary school course the school teaches cane-work, basket-making and music.

97. There were 106 schools, 41 in the Jalpaiguri District and 65 in the Darjeeling District, for the education of children of labourers employed in tea gardens. Of these 5 schools in the district of Jalpaiguri are managed by Government. The total number of pupils in these schools was 2,083. The total cost to Government for tea garden schools amounted to Rs. 5,386, against the gross expenditure of Rs. 8,412.

Education of children in tea garden.

98. The school established at Tittagarh for educating the children of operatives in the local mills is reported to have done good work during the year.

Education of Factory children.

CHAPTER XII.

Private Institutions.

99. The purely indigenous education of the country is carried on in unrecognised *tols*, *Quoran* schools, *Kyauuns* or monastic schools conducted by Buddhist teachers and other schools not conforming to any recognized system of public instruction. The number and attendance of those institutions are subject to fluctuation as most of them are opened and closed spasmodically. From the divisional reports it appears that there is a tendency among institutions of this class to adopt standards recognised by the Department; this is the main cause of the gradual decrease in the number of private institutions. During the year under review the number of private schools declined from 2,584 to 2,478 and that of the pupils attending them from 72,322 to 69,209. Of the total number of attendance 17,125 were Hindus and 50,084 Muhāmadans, while the rest belonged to other communities.

CHAPTER XIII.

Physical and Moral Training.

100. The number of hostels and boarding houses for boys increased from 775 to 809 and of boarders from 22,629 to 22,896. Besides these there were 70 boarding houses for girls with 4,594 inmates. With the exception of hostels and messes attached to Government institutions and to a few of the aided and unaided institutions the general condition of boarding houses leaves much to be desired both in respect of sanitary arrangements and in the matter of control and supervision.

Hostels.

The boarding allowances paid in the hostels attached to the high schools for girls at Mymensingh, Chittagong and Dacca were revised during the year.

Messes.

101. In Calcutta and Dacca the same arrangements continued for the accommodation of students in messes as were mentioned in the previous report.

Physical training.

102. During the year under report, the Advisor in Physical Education visited a number of institutions, inspected their hygienic and sanitary conditions, examined the work of the drill master and demonstrated to pupils and teachers certain types of physical training and games. He also lectured in the two training colleges in Calcutta and Dacca on personal and school hygiene. The scheme for the appointment of a whole-time Advisor in Physical Education is still under consideration.

It appears from divisional reports that though physical training receives increasing attention, it is practically neglected in many unaided schools. Some of these institutions run football and cricket teams, but the large majority of the boys have no games provided for them. In many places the lack of adequate playing-fields is keenly felt.

Drill continues to be taught under the system introduced by Dr. Grey and Dr. Segard. The subject forms a part of the curriculum of most schools but competent drill instructors are rare. As in previous years a number of drill masters were given a special course of training for six weeks under Dr. Segard at the Young Men's Christian Association, Calcutta. The scheme is an excellent one but its scope needs wide extension if it is to do more than touch the fringe of the problem.

Discipline.

103. During the year under review a few cases of breach of discipline were reported. Some students were arrested in Rajshahi, Chittagong, Calcutta and Khulna under the Defence of India Act. The number of national schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 4, but their attendance increased from 322 to 369. No unfavourable report was received against any teacher or pupil in them.

CHAPTER XIV.

Conferences.

104. No conference of educational officers was held during the year under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction. Conferences of inspecting officers and teachers were held at divisional headquarters and various educational topics of interest and importance were discussed. Many of the district deputy inspectors also held conferences at district headquarters to discuss educational matters relating to their respective areas. In the Chittagong Division many sub-inspectors of schools held conferences of primary school teachers.

CHAPTER XV.

Text-book Committees.

105. There are still two separate Text-book Committees in the Presidency, one at Calcutta and the other at Dacca. During the year under report the Calcutta Committee received 591 books of which 177 were approved, 198 were rejected, 201 are under consideration and the remaining 15 were sent to this office for disposal. The Dacca Committee examined 846 books of which 615 were approved.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER, AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 8th January 1920.

Summary.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of winter paddy is nearly over. Prospects of standing crops are generally good. The average price of common rice has risen by about 0·65 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	Nil	{ 5½ 6½*	5 6½*	Harvesting of sugarcane and winter paddy continues; it has been finished in the Diamond Harbour subdivision. Water is sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Diamond Harbour.	Nil	{ 5½ (n)*	(n)	
	Barrackpore	Nil	{ 5 6*	4½ 6*	
	Barasat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	6½	6½	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	{ 6 6½*	6 6½*	Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is nearly finished.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	5	5½	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Chuadanga ...	(n)	{ 6 6*	5½ 6*	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	5½	(n)	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	5½†	6½†	Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Fodder is sufficient. No large import or export of rice. Burma rice is not available. The price of rice is rising.
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	6†	6½†	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	(n)	6½†	
	Kandi ...	Nil	6½†	6½†	
4	JESSORE ...	Nil	{ 6 6*	6 6*	Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy continues. No large import or export of rice. Fodder is sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	Nil	6	6	
	Magura ...	Nil	6	6	
	Narail ...	Nil	6½	{ 6½ 6*	
	Bangaon ...	Nil	5½½	5½½	
5	KHULNA ...	Nil	6½	7	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Satkhira ...	Nil	5½½	{ 5½½ 7*	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	6	{ 6 7*	

* Burma rice.

† Coarse rice.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy and pulses continues. Condition of standing crops is fair.
	Asansol ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Katwa ...	Nil	6	6	
	Kalna ...	Nil	5½	5½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Rampurhat...	Nil	6½	6½	
8	BANKURA ...	Nil	6½	6½	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is about to be finished. Prospects of standing crops are good. Export of rice and paddy continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Vishnupur...	Nil	6½	6½	
9	MIDNAPORE	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{8} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{3}{8} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{3}{8} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{3}{8} \end{array} \right.$	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are hopeful. Harvesting of winter rice is nearing completion. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ghatal ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 5\frac{5}{16} \end{array} \right.$	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{3}{8} \\ 6\frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{3}{8} \\ 6\frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right.$	
	Contai ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	
10	HOOGHLY ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 5\frac{9}{16} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 5\frac{9}{16} \end{array} \right.$	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favourable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Arambagh ...	Nil	6½	6½	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	5	5	Weather cold. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is nearly over and that of sugarcane continues. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ulubaria ..	Nil	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	Nil	6½	6½	Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Fodder is sufficient.
	Naogaon ...	Nil	7	7	
	Nator ...	Nil	7	6	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	6	6½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Prices of rice are rising.
	Thakurgaon	Nil	6	6	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	6½	6½	
14	JALPAIGURI...	Nil	6	6	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. The export of rice has commenced.
	Alipur ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 6 \end{array} \right.$	

* Burna rice.

† Coarse rice.

§ New.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
15	DARJEELING	Nil	{ 5 5½ }	{ 4½ 5½ }	Harvesting of winter paddy and <i>marua</i> has been completed. Potatoes, wheat and barley are doing well. Stock of rice is sufficient. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	(n)	(n)	{ 5 5½ }	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	4½	(n)	
	Kalimpong...	Nil	5½	(n)	
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice and potatoes is going on and that of mustard has commenced. Price of rice is rising. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease has been reported from Jaldhaka and Domar thanas.
	Nilphamari	Nil	5½	6	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	5½	6½	
	Gaibandha...	Nil	5½	5½	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	6	6½	Harvesting of winter rice continues. Prospects are fair. Lands are being prepared for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy.
18	PABNA ...	Nil	{ 6 6½† }	{ 6 6½† }	Fodder is sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	{ 4 5½ }	{ 4 5½ }	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	7	6½	Harvesting of winter rice continues. Transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Nachole thana.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Harvesting of <i>haimantic</i> paddy continues. Standing crops are doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient. Burma rice is not available. Transplantation of tobacco seedlings has been finished.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	6	6	Weather cold and dry. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Harvesting of <i>maghi</i> mustard and <i>maskalai</i> has commenced. Prices of rice are showing a tendency to rise. Fodder and water are sufficient. Condition of cattle is good.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	6	6½	
	Narayanganj	Nil	6	6	
	Munshiganj (a)	Nil	(n)	6½	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	{ 5½ 5½ }	{ 5½ 5½ }	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice and transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy are going on. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Preparation of lands for <i>aus</i> paddy has commenced.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	{ 5 6½ }	{ 5 6½ }	
	Tangail ...	Nil	{ 5½ 6 }	{ 5½ 5½ }	
	Netrakona ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Kishorganj...	Nil	{ 6½ 7 }	{ 6½ 6½ }	

(n) Not reported.

* Burma rice.

† New.

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	Effects of weather are favourable to crops. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from Sadar subdivision.
	Goalundo ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ to } 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	
	Gopalganj(a)	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	(n)	$6\frac{1}{2}\S$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2}\S \\ 8^* \end{array} \right.$	Fodder is sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Pirojpur ...	(n)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 5\frac{1}{2}\S \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 5\frac{1}{2}\S \end{array} \right.$	
	Patuakhali...	(n)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\S \\ 10^* \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\S \\ 8^* \end{array} \right.$	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	(n)	$6\S$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 6\frac{1}{2}\S \end{array} \right.$	
25	CHITTAGONG	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cultivation of <i>rabi</i> crops and harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy are nearly completed. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 10 and 9 seers per rupee both at Sadar and Cox's Bazar, respectively. Fodder is sufficient.
	Cox's Bazar	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is nearly finished. Transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy has commenced. <i>Rabi</i> crops are thriving and the prospects are fair.
	Brahmanbaria.	Nil	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 7\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Chhagalnaya and Pashuram.
	Feni ...	Nil	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy and cotton crop is in progress; the outturn is fair. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Rangamati thana.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

* Burma rice.

† Local rice.

§ New.

(n) Not reported.

J. C. Roy,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 11th January 1920.

**List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta for the week ending
Saturday, the 10th January 1920.**

Name of article.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.		RETAIL PRICE PER SEER.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice—				
Balam, coarse ...	8 4 0	9 0 0	0 2 6	0 4 6
„ medium ...	9 12 0	...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Patnai, coarse ...	7 6 0	8 7 0	0 3 0	0 3 6
„ medium ...	7 8 0	9 0 0	0 3 3	0 5 0
Nagra, coarse ...	7 6 0	8 10 0	0 3 3	0 4 6
„ medium ...	7 8 0	9 0 0	0 3 6	0 5 0
Dudhkalma ...	8 0 0	8 2 0	0 3 6	.....
Rangoon Boiled ...	.....	.....	0 3 3	0 3 6
Kajla ...	6 3 0	.....	0 2 6	0 3 0
Wheat, Dudhia ...	7 8 0	7 12 0	.....	.....
„ Gangajali ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Jamali ...	7 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Gram, Patnai (whole) ...	9 8 0	9 10 0	0 2 9	0 4 0
„ dal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mung „ (Hari) ...	13 0 0	13 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
„ „ (Krishna) ...	12 0 0	13 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 6
Arhar „ ...	10 0 0	12 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Masur „ (split) ...	8 4 0	9 8 0	0 3 6	0 4 6
„ „ (Khanri) ...	10 8 0	12 0 0	0 5 0	.....
Kalai „ ...	7 8 0	9 0 0	0 3 0	0 5 6
Salt ...	3 2 0	3 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 9
Sugar (Brown Java) ...	23 6 0	.....	0 9 0	0 10 0
Gur, Bheli ...	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....
„ Bhursut ...	11 0 0	11 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
„ Late ...	9 0 0	9 4 0	0 4 6	.....
Milk ...	10 0 0	13 0 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
Mustard oil ...	33 0 0	38 0 0	0 15 0	1 2 0
Flour (country) ...	9 3 0	9 15 0	0 3 3	0 5 0
Atta, No. 3 ...	7 2 0	.....	0 3 6	0 5 0
„ „ 2½ ...	7 8 0			
„ „ B ...	10 4 0			
Suji ...	9 10 0	10 6 0	0 4 6	0 5 6
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.) ...	100 0 0	102 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
„ (Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa, better kind, etc.) ...	94 0 0	95 0 0		
„ (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.) ...	86 0 0	87 0 0		
Maize ...	5 0 0	5 4 0	.....	.....
Potato ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 0	0 3 0
Patal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brinjal ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	0 1 9	0 2 6
Onion ...	3 8 0	3 12 0	0 1 3	0 2 6
Fish, Rahu ...	18 0 0	20 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of following markets :—

Wholesale—Chetla Hat, Ramkrishnapur Hat, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphananj Market, Sobha Bazar, Nutan Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Bow Bazar, Jogu Babu's Bazar, Taltolla Bazar.

S. C. GHOSH,

for President, Advisory Food Committee.

CALCUTTA, the 12th January 1920.

Vital Statistics of the Districts, excluding Towns, with a population

Division.	No.	Districts.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		DEATH		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	728,894	736,140	1,465,034	1,949	15	81	20	...
	2	Birbhum	463,838	471,635	935,473	1,132	54	88	11	...
	3	Bankura	534,150	547,314	1,081,464	1,488	...	20	7	...
	4	Midnapore	1,386,921	1,389,476	2,776,397	4,689	163	98	43	...
	5	Hooghly and Serampore.	481,989	484,729	966,718	1,655	12	19	23	...
	6	Howrah	369,595	372,124	741,719	1,551	14	19	31	...
Presidency	7	24-Parganas	1,005,789	941,802	1,947,591	3,510	60	30	22	...
	8	Nadia	782,806	772,382	1,555,188	2,921	72	3	65	...
	9	Murshidabad	639,301	657,788	1,297,089	2,764	150	24	1	...
	10	Jessore	901,092	857,172	1,758,264	1,857	108	19	2	...
	11	Khulna	695,794	647,074	1,342,868	2,412	169	18	7	...
Rajshahi	12	Rajshahi	742,149	715,032	1,457,181	3,267	274	36	23	...
	13	Dinajpur	880,228	791,690	1,671,918	4,229	182	85	203	...
	14	Jalpaiguri	482,681	408,214	890,895	2,696	178	167	28	...
	15	Darjeeling	130,468	116,082	246,545	745	66	12	5	...
	16	Rangpur	1,244,208	1,124,693	2,368,901	6,713	423	124	258	...
	17	Bogra	502,526	481,041	983,567	1,834	92	35	107	...
	18	Pabna	700,299	684,236	1,384,535	2,133	194	125	65	...
	19	Malda	479,728	486,787	966,515	2,664	95	2	19	...
Dacca	20	Dacca	1,395,861	1,428,114	2,823,975	4,573	341	26	43	...
	21	Mymensingh	2,274,431	2,136,477	4,410,908	7,884	527	291	112	...
	22	Faizpur	1,056,393	1,033,317	2,089,710	4,285	172	7	22	...
	23	Bakarganj	1,222,824	1,171,618	2,394,442	3,207	109	127	8	...
Chittagong	24	Chittagong	704,058	775,609	1,479,667	3,482	411	250	4	...
	25	Noakhali	645,898	656,192	1,302,090	2,794	234	850	119	...
	26	Tippura	1,208,642	1,163,792	2,372,434	2,706	304	73	80	...
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not under	...
Total of month for Bengal			21,660,558	21,050,530	42,711,088	79,140	4,419	2,629	1,328	...
Total of corresponding month of previous year			...	...	...	83,165	4,817	2,288	171	...
Increase + or decrease -			...	...	...	-4,025	-398	+341	+1,157	...

REMARKS—1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the thana police officers and submitted to this office by the to the actual.
 2. The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been included in this statement with
 3. The birth and death ratios per 1,000 per annum have been omitted from the statement according to the Government

CALCUTTA,
 The 3rd December 1919.

of 10,000 and over of Bengal for the month of September 1919.

REGISTERED.											Number.	Districts.
Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.				
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
3,956	71	16	55	417	2,336	2,280	4,616	2,521	2,241	4,762	1	Burdwan.
2,985	30	9	33	165	1,746	1,575	3,321	1,897	1,583	3,480	2	Birbhum.
2,122	37	4	41	318	1,348	1,201	2,549	1,580	1,398	2,978	3	Bankura.
6,445	108	19	145	972	3,926	3,904	7,830	3,667	3,043	6,710	4	Midnapore.
2,336	131	43	68	369	1,537	1,452	2,989	1,531	1,278	2,809	5	Hooghly and Serampore.
776	247	60	81	338	828	724	1,552	689	576	1,265	6	Howrah.
3,837	40	49	171	488	2,391	2,246	4,637	1,976	1,517	3,493	7	24-Parganas.
2,785	10	11	84	424	1,727	1,655	3,382	2,163	1,996	4,159	8	Nadia.
3,032	8	...	103	417	1,884	1,701	3,585	2,906	2,607	5,513	9	Murshidabad.
2,693	13	7	104	205	1,582	1,461	3,043	1,707	1,196	2,903	10	Jessore.
3,086	10	16	100	741	2,002	1,976	3,978	1,566	1,463	3,029	11	Khulna.
3,505	4	7	117	362	2,053	2,001	4,054	2,171	1,868	4,039	12	Rajshahi.
5,303	4	1	86	133	3,103	2,712	5,815	3,875	2,830	6,705	13	Dinajpur.
2,145	259	18	20	218	1,537	1,318	2,855	2,400	1,755	4,155	14	Jalpaiguri.
707	84	4	28	164	507	497	1,004	667	588	1,255	15	Darjeeling.
5,163	...	6	62	77	3,027	2,663	5,690	4,052	2,950	7,002	16	Rangpur.
1,653	5	13	72	173	1,101	957	2,058	1,224	971	2,195	17	Bogra.
1,825	4	2	40	121	1,223	959	2,182	1,457	1,014	2,471	18	Pabna.
2,468	2	...	57	247	1,483	1,312	2,795	2,012	1,565	3,577	19	Malda.
3,925	101	14	161	748	2,234	1,887	4,121	2,697	2,094	4,791	20	Dacca.
6,384	59	33	157	1,018	4,333	3,721	8,054	5,349	4,217	9,566	21	Mymensingh.
2,474	69	9	264	535	1,834	1,546	3,380	2,232	1,605	3,837	22	Faridpur.
3,788	30	14	202	1,103	2,815	2,457	5,272	2,230	1,602	3,832	23	Bakarganj.
5,417	106	1	87	95	2,793	3,167	5,960	1,979	1,982	3,961	24	Chittagong.
2,944	26	...	145	411	2,229	2,266	4,495	1,439	1,296	2,735	25	Noakhali.
3,470	65	10	109	578	2,311	2,074	4,385	2,194	1,705	3,899	26	Tippera.
registration.											27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
84,327	1,523	366	2,592	10,837	53,890	49,712	103,602				...	
56,285	1,391	416	2,446	12,134	58,181	46,940	105,121	58,181	46,940	105,121		
-1,958	+142	-50	+146	-1,297	-4,291	+2,772	-1,519					

Civil Surgeons. Taken as a whole the table possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual districts probably only approximate those of the respective districts as per Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No. 118San., dated the 8th February 1918. of India, Education Department, letter No. 93, dated the 26th March 1918.

CHARLES A. BENTLEY,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,

Statement of Weekly Gauge-readings on the River Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 3rd January 1920.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero : minus sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level according to P. W. D. datum.(a)	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year according to P. W. D. datum.(a)	Remarks.
1919.					
28th December ...	8 A.M.	Zero of gauge is at mean sea level.	39.30	38.16	B. M. on College step corrected, 64.93.
29th " ...	8 "		39.20	38.11	
30th " ...	8 "		39.15	38.01	
31st " ...	8 "		39.10	37.96	
1st January 1920	8 "		39.00	37.91	
2nd " ...	8 "		39.00	37.81	
3rd " ...	8 "		38.90	37.81	

(a) P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpore old dock sill.

			Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year	... Highest water-level	...	61.29 on 13th September 1919	... 62.80
Ditto	... Lowest "	...	33.50 on 5th May 1919	... 35.01
Record	... Highest "	...	69.25 on 26th August 1879	... 64.44
Do.	... Ditto "	...	69.08 on 9th September 1885	... 64.27
Do.	... Ditto "	...	68.30 on 25th August 1906	... 63.47
Do.	... Ditto "	...	68.21 on 26th August 1890	... 63.40
Do.	... Lowest "	...	37.63 on 25th April 1884	... 32.82
Do.	... Ditto "	...	38.13 on 14th-15th April 1883	... 33.32
Do.	... Ditto "	...	39.02 on 21st-22nd April 1897	... 34.21
Do.	... Ditto "	...	39.28 on 6th-7th May 1908	... 34.47

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 3rd January 1920.M. SEN GUPTA,
Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Divn.**Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works Station on the river Buriganga for the week ending the 27th December 1919.**

Date.	At 7 A.M.	AT HIGHEST WATER.		AT LOWEST WATER.		At 5 P.M.	Remarks.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1919.							
21st Dec.	53.0	11-50	54.2	17-70	52.4	52.54	E. T. at 12-5, and F. T. at 17-40.
22nd "	52.3	12-40	54.5	...	...	52.6	E. T. at 13.
23rd "	52.3	13-25	54.75	7	52.3	52.8	F. T. at 7-10, and E. T. at 13-40.
24th "	52.5	14-12	54.8	7-45	52.4	53.0	F. T. at 7-55, and E. T. at 14-25.
25th "	52.7	14-50	54.7	8-25	52.5	53.5	F. T. at 8-40, and E. T. at 15.
26th "	53.0	15-28	54.6	9-5	52.6	53.8	F. T. at 9-20, and E. T. at 15-40.
27th "	53.2	16-30	54.1	10-0	52.4	53.9	F. T. at 10-10, and E. T. at 16-45.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	70.5	Taken at high tide.
5th September	1904	...	...	...	67.86
10th August	1910	...	...	...	69.86
1st "	1911	...	...	...	68.46
13th "	1912	...	...	...	67.16
31st "	1915	69.7	Taken at low tide.
18th "	1916	...	...	...	68.1
12th "	1917	...	...	...	67.1
31st "	1918	...	...	...	69.12
23rd February	1907	...	...	...	51.06
13th "	1908	51.06	Taken at high tide.
12th March	1912	...	...	...	51.06
6th "	1914	...	...	...	50.60
22nd February	1915	...	...	...	50.30
15th "	1916	...	...	...	50.60
3rd March	1917	51.0	Taken at low tide.
21st February	1918	...	...	...	51.40

Dacca,
The 3rd January 1920.W. J. KERR,
Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

Statement of Weekly Gauge-readings on the River Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 10th January 1920.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero—minus sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level according to P. W. D. datum. (a)	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year according to P. W. D. datum (a).	Remarks.
1920.					
4th January	8 A.M.	Zero of gauge is at mean sea level.	38.90	37.81	B. M. on College step corrected, 64.93.
5th "	8 "		38.85	37.71	
6th "	8 "		38.80	37.71	
7th "	8 "		38.70	37.61	
8th "	8 "		38.60	37.61	
9th "	8 "		38.50	37.51	
10th "	8 "		38.50	37.51	

(a) P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpore old dock sill.

			Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year	...	Highest water-level	61.29 on 13th September 1919	62.80
Ditto	...	Lowest "	33.5 on 8th May 1915	35.01
Record	...	Highest "	69.25 on 25th August 1879	64.44
Do.	...	Ditto "	69.08 on 9th September 1885	64.27
Do.	...	Ditto "	68.30 on 25th August 1906	63.47
Do.	...	Ditto "	68.21 on 26th August 1890	63.40
Do.	...	Lowest "	37.63 on 25th April 1884	32.32
Do.	...	Ditto "	38.13 on 14th-15th April 1883	33.32
Do.	...	Ditto "	39.02 on 21st-22nd April 1897	34.21
Do.	...	Ditto "	39.28 on 6th-7th May 1903	34.47

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 10th January 1920.

M. SEN GUPTA,
Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Divn.

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works Station on the river Buriganga for the week ending the 3rd January 1920.

Date.	At 7 A.M.	AT HIGHEST WATER.		AT LOWEST WATER.		At 5 P.M.	Remarks.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1919							
28th Dec.	53.4	17.0	54.0	10.30	52.4	54.0	P. T. at 10.30 and R. T. 17.15.
29th "	53.52	17.35	53.85	11.5	52.2	53.76	P. T. at 11.15 and R. T. 17.15.
30th "	53.6	...	...	11.50	52.2	53.6	P. T. at 12.
31st "	53.74	...	...	12.25	52.24	53.6	P. T. at 12.35.
1920.							
1st Jan.	53.8	7.20	53.96	13.10	52.3	53.6	R. T. at 7.20 and P. T. 13.25.
2nd "	53.86	8.0	54.1	14.0	52.3	53.5	R. T. at 8.12 and P. T. 14.10.
3rd "	53.7	8.42	54.2	14.0	52.2	53.6	R. T. at 8.45 and P. T. 14.40.

Notable high and low water levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	70.5	Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	...	...	...	67.86
10th August	1910	...	...	...	69.25
1st "	1911	...	...	...	68.46
13th "	1912	...	...	...	67.16
31st "	1915	...	...	...	69.7
18th "	1916	...	...	...	68.1
12th "	1917	67.1	Taken at low tide.
31st "	1918	...	...	...	69.12
23rd February	1907	...	...	...	51.06
13th "	1908	...	...	...	51.06
12th March	1912	...	...	...	51.06
6th "	1914	...	...	...	50.60
22nd February	1915	...	...	...	50.30
15th "	1916	50.60	
3rd March	1917	51.0	
21st February	1918	51.40	

DACCA,
The 8th January 1920.

W. J. KERR,
Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 27th December 1919.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1919.					
21st December	7 A.M.	9.0	9.0	8.6	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghât and Chandpur ghât. Its reduced level is 22.41.
22nd "	7 "	8.9	8.9	8.5	
23rd "	7 "	9.0	9.0	8.5	
24th "	7 "	8.9	8.9	8.3	
25th "	7 "	8.8	8.8	8.2	
26th "	7 "	8.7	8.7	8.0	
27th "	7 "	8.7	8.7	7.8	

The previous year	...	Highest water-level	...	25.2 on 1st September 1918.
Ditto	...	Lowest	...	5.8 on 9th March 1918.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Highest	...	25.75 on 28th August 1905.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto	...	25.74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto	...	25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	...	Ditto	...	25.66 on 31st July 1900.
Do.	...	Lowest	...	1.0 on 8th February 1914.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	2.42 on 13th March 1908.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	2.91 on 21st to 24th February and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	3.16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.

[N.B.—The gauge-reading commenced from 3rd October 1909.]

FARIDPUR, R. K. GHOSE,
The 10th January 1920. for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra for the week ending 3rd January 1920.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1919.					
28th December	7 A.M.	8.6	8.6	7.6	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghât and Chandpur ghât.
29th " ...	7 "	8.6	8.6	7.4	
30th " ...	7 "	8.5	8.5	7.5	
31st " ...	7 "	8.4	8.4	7.6	
1920.					
1st January ...	7 "	8.2	8.2	7.7	Its reduced level is 26.84.
2nd " ...	7 "	8.0	8.0	7.8	
3rd " ...	7 "	7.9	7.9	7.8	

The previous year	...	Highest water-level	...	23.7 on 15th September 1919.
Ditto	...	Lowest	...	6.1 on 24th February 1919.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Highest	...	25.75 on 28th August 1905.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto	...	25.74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto	...	25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	...	Ditto	...	25.66 on 31st July 1900.
Do.	...	Lowest	...	1.0 on 8th February 1914.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	2.42 on 13th March 1908.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	2.91 on 21st to 24th February and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	3.16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.

[N.B.—The gauge-reading commenced from 3rd October 1909.]

FARIDPUR, R. K. GHOSE,
The 11th January 1920. for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1919-20.

Area leased for Irrigation up to end of November 1919.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge. C. ft.	Average discharge in month. C. ft.	Discharge utilized. C. ft.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month. Acres.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year. Acres.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.						RAINFALL, 1919-20.		RAINFALL, 1918-19.		
								Long-term leases. Acres.	SEASON LEASES.					Grand Total. Acres.	Inches. Inches.	During month. Inches. Inches.	Up to end of month. Inches. Inches.	
									Rahat. Acres.	Sagarcanal. Acres.	Hot-weather. Acres.	Total. Acres.						
S. W. CIRCLE.	Midnapore	...	1,411	369	253	80,475	71,576	66,740	13,924	...	...	...	13,924	80,664	0.95	58.35	0.00	55.08
		Pauchkura	522	18	18	6,596	7,333	6,871	707	...	...	...	707	7,578	0.85	54.25	0.60	48.89
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.26	70.74	0.00	53.41
		Total Midnapore Canal	...	...	...	87,071	78,909	73,611	14,631	...	...	...	14,631	88,242	...	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding period last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	72,230	9,078	...	...	9,078	81,308	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan and Hooghly.	Eden Canal	1,000	3	...	19,547	19,916	18,308	1,319†	44	22	...	1,385	19,693	.86	57.17	...	58.65
		Total of the corresponding period last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,561	663	...	...	613	20,174	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL		...	...	...	106,618	98,825	91,919	15,950	44	22	...	16,016	107,955	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.		...	...	...	...	...	...	91,791	9,691	...	...	9,691	101,482	...	...	...	...

* Of which 2,345 acres are single watering.

† On which 604 acres are single watering.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1920.G. J. ST. C. SEDGLEY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 10th January 1920, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 10TH JANUARY 1920.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 11TH JANUARY 1919.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	1,510	174,175	2,962	1,215	256,263	4,280
Jute ...	173	72,292*	869	52	18,385†	239
Firewood ...	53	36,925	577	61	43,700	680
Other articles ...	944	213,359	2,611	916	190,724	2,427
Total ...	2,680	506,751	7,019	2,244	509,072	7,626
Empty boats and rafts ...	591	...	1,531	714	...	1,798
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,271	506,751	8,550	2,958	509,072	9,424

Mds.

* Weight by canal measurement ... 82,160
† Ditto ditto ... 19,662½

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1920.

G. J. ST. C. SEDGLEY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1920.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
First Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1919-20	47-48	List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 17th January 1920	63
Monthly Weather and Crop Report of Bengal for December 1919	49	Vital statistics of the towns and districts of Bengal for the month of December 1919	64-69
Appointment of a Committee to consider certain questions connected with the constitution and functions of Text-Book Committee in Bengal	50	Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers in Bengal	70-71
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending on the 15th January 1920	51-54	Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 17th January 1920	71
Prices-current (wholesale and retail) of food-grains and salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of December 1919	55-62		

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

FIRST FORECAST OF THE WHEAT CROP OF BENGAL, 1919-20.

(Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1917-18, the area under wheat in Bengal has represented some 0·4 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India. The ratio of the irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage in (a) British India and (b) in the territory now reported on, has in the five years ending 1917-18 averaged (a) 40·7 and (b) 17·8 per cent., respectively.)

Explanatory.—Three forecasts of the wheat crop are published. This forecast deals only with the area sown and the general condition of the crop in its early stages.

Area sown.—According to the estimates of the District Officers the total area sown amounts to 115,900 acres against 109,700 and 114,600 acres (now revised) returned in last year's first and final forecasts, respectively.

Character of the season and condition of the crop.—The rainfall in September was sufficient for the preparatory tillage, which began at the normal time. Light rain in October delayed the sowings to a certain extent but rainfall in the middle of November greatly facilitated the operation. The present condition and prospects of the crop are generally reported to be fair.

CALCUTTA ;
The 16th January 1920.

R. S. FINLOW,
Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX I.

First Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Bengal 1919-20.

District.	Approximate normal area under wheat crop.	Approximate area under wheat last year (1918-19).	Estimated area under wheat this year (1919-20).	Date on which the sowing of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Nadia ...	23,100	9,400	11,700	October to November.	The sowings were late in the Ranaghat subdivision and in some thanas of the Sadar subdivision. The weather and rainfall conditions have not been favourable in all the subdivisions. The condition of the crop is fair.
Murshidabad ...	69,300	23,600	24,200	Ditto ...	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair.
Jessore ...	2,300	1,100*	900	Ditto ...	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable and the condition of the crop is fair.
Burdwan ...	2,000*	2,000*	2,000*	End of October to November.	The sowings were normal. The weather and the general condition of the crop have been fair.
Birbhum ...	4,000	4,100*	4,100*	Beginning of November.	The sowings were early. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair.
Bankura ...	3,600*	3,600*	3,600*	Third week of October.	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair.
Midnapore ...	1,200*	1,200*	1,200*	.....	The sowings were normal. The weather has not been favourable as there has been practically no rain since September last. The condition of the crop is poor.
Hooghly ...	2,400	1,700*	1,700*	Beginning of November.	The sowings were late. The weather and the condition of the crop have been fair.
Rajshahi ...	8,500	6,600	6,900	Middle of November.	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair.
Dinajpur ...	1,000	1,300	1,200	By the end of October.	The sowings were normal. The weather has not been favourable. The condition of the crop is poor.
Jaipalguri ...	800	500	600	First week of November.	The increase in area is due to sowing of the crop in the Alipur Duars subdivision this year. The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair.
Darjeeling ...	4,500	2,500	2,500	Last week of September.	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair.
Rangpur ...	3,000	3,400*	3,400*	Beginning of November. Normal.	The sowings were normal. The weather has been seasonable. The condition of the crop is fair.
Bogra ...	100	100	100	Middle of November.	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair.
Pabna ...	16,000	12,000	10,000	Middle of November.	The sowings were normal. The weather and rainfall conditions have been favourable for the growth of the crop.
Malda ...	80,000	35,000	25,000	End of October ...	The sowings were normal. The weather has not been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair.
Dacca ...	4,100	3,200	4,100	Middle of November.	The sowings were normal. The weather and conditions have been favourable.
Faridpur ...	2,700*	2,700*	2,700*	Ditto ...	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is good.
Total Bengal ...	209,600	114,600	115,900		

* Conventional area.

MONTHLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT OF BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1919.

I. Character of the season.—During the month under review there was no rainfall throughout the province except some scattered showers in Darjeeling, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Tippera and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The usual rainfall statement is appended.

II. Progress of agricultural operations.—Harvesting of winter paddy and sugarcane was in full swing. Sowing of spring crops was completed.

III. State of standing crops.—The condition of standing crops was reported to be generally favourable.

IV. Prospects and probable outturn.—The prospects of spring crops were reported to be generally promising. Autumn crops yielded an outturn of 85 per cent. and winter *til* (sesamum) 68 per cent. The winter rice crop is generally expected to be satisfactory.

V. Damage to standing crops.—No report of any damage to the standing crops was received from any district.

VI. Condition of agricultural stock.—The condition of live-stock was reported to be fair on the whole. Cattle-disease, however, existed in parts of Murshidabad, Khulna, Burdwan, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Malda, Mymensingh, Noakhali and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

VII. Failure of pasturage and fodder.—The supply of fodder was reported to be sufficient throughout the province. The price, however, was a little dear in the Munshiganj subdivision of the Dacca district.

VIII. Prices of food-grains.—During the second fortnight of the month the retail price of common rice rose in the districts of Howrah, Rajshahi and Bogra, fell in fourteen districts and remained stationary in the rest of the province. It varied from 5 seers a rupee in the headquarters of the 24-Parganas to 7½ seers a rupee in the headquarters of Jalpaiguri.

IX. Condition of agricultural people.—The condition of the agricultural population is improving owing to gradual falling off in the price of rice by the influx of new rice into the market.

R. S. FINLOW,

Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CAMP CALCUTTA, the 16th January 1920.

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during the month of December 1919.

District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of December 1919.	Actual district rainfall for the month of December 1919.	Variation from the normal.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of December 1919.	Actual district rainfall for the month of December 1919.	Variation from the normal.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
24-Parganas	0.60	NH	- 0.80	Rangpur	0.33	NH	- 0.33
Calcutta	0.66	NH	- 0.66	Bogra	0.52	NH	- 0.52
Nadia	0.66	NH	- 0.66	Pabna	0.43	NH	- 0.43
Murshidabad	0.54	NH	- 0.54	Malda	0.46	NH	- 0.46
Jessore	0.81	NH	- 0.80				
Khulna	0.85	NH	- 0.85	Dacca	0.87	NH	- 0.87
				Mymensingh	0.59	NH	- 0.59
Burdwan	0.68	NH	- 0.68	Faridpur	0.74	NH	- 0.74
Birbhum	0.61	NH	- 0.61	Bakarganj	1.21	0.02	- 1.18
Bankura	0.65	NH	- 0.65				
Midnapore	0.91	NH	- 0.92	Chittagong	1.93	0.05	- 1.88
Hooghly	0.62	NH	- 0.62	Tippera	0.97	NH	- 0.97
Howrah	0.62	NH	- 0.63	Noakhali	1.60	0.01	- 1.59
				Chittagong Hill Tracts	1.71	0.01	- 1.70
Rajshahi	0.46	NH	- 0.46				
Dinajpur	0.78	NH	- 0.78	Cooch Behar	0.25	NH	- 0.25
Jalpaiguri	0.23	NH	- 0.23				
Darjeeling	0.67	0.04	- 0.63				

**APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER CERTAIN
QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE CONSTITUTION
AND FUNCTIONS OF TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE IN
BENGAL.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Education Branch.

CALCUTTA, THE 20TH JANUARY 1920.

RESOLUTION—No. 130Edn.

IN Government resolution No. 1286Edn., dated the 29th July 1919, a committee consisting of officials and non-officials was formed to advise Government on certain questions connected with the constitution and functions of Text-Book Committee in Bengal. The Governor in Council is now pleased to reconstitute the Committee as follows :—

- (1) Mr. W. E. Griffith, Secretary, Dacca Text-Book Committee, President.
- (2) Mr. M. P. West, officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.
- (3) Shams-ul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Wahid, Superintendent, Dacca Madrasah.
- (4) Hon'ble Babu Brojendra Kishore Ray Chaudhury.
- (5) Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardi.
- (6) Babu G. C. Bose, Principal, Bangabasi College.
- (7) Babu S. C. Bose, Headmaster, Mitra Institution, Bhawanipur.
- (8) Babu S. C. Sanyal, Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society.
- (9) Mr. E. S. Gasper, of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Calcutta.
- (10) Mr. J. C. Allen, Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.
- (11) Babu Santosh Kumar Lahiri, of Messrs. S. K. Lahiri and Co., Calcutta.
- (12) Babu Bama Charan Auddy, of Messrs. S. C. Auddy & Co., Calcutta.
- (13) Babu Brojendra Mohan Dutt, of the Students' Library, Dacca.
- (14) Mr. J. W. Gunn, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Secretary.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that copies be forwarded to the President and the members of the Committee for information. Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 15th January 1920.

Summary.—No rain fell during the week. Transplantation of summer rice is progressing satisfactorily. Harvesting of spring crops and preparation of fields for jute and autumn paddy have commenced in Eastern Bengal. The standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice for the Province has risen by about 1·6 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER*, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	Nil	{ 5½	5½ 6½*	Harvesting of sugarcane and winter paddy continues. Water is sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are good. Burma rice is not available in the Sadar, Basirhat and Baraset subdivisions.
	Diamond Harbour.	(n)	(n)	5½½	
	Barrackpore	Nil	{ 5 6*	5 6*	
	Barasa* ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	6	6½	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	{ 5 6½*	6 6½*	Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is finished. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Chakda.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	5	5	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Chuadanga...	Nil	{ 5 6*	6 6*	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	5½†	5½†	Prospects of standing crops are fairly good. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Fodder is sufficient. No large import of rice. Rice is being exported extensively from Kandi and Lalbagh subdivisions. Cattle-disease is reported from Mirzapur thana in Jangipur subdivision.
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	6†	6†	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	6†	(n)	
	Kandi ...	Nil	6½†	6½†	
4	JESSORE ...	Nil	{ 6 6*	6 6*	Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. No large import or export of rice. Fodder is sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	Nil	6	6	
	Magura ...	Nil	6	6	
	Narail ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Bangaon ...	Nil	5½	5½½	
5	KHULNA ...	Nil	5½	6½	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is nearly finished. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Satkhira ...	Nil	5½½	5½½	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	{ 6 7*	6	

* Burma rice.

† Coarse rice.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather cold and clear. Harvesting and threshing of winter paddy continues. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in places. Standing crops are doing well.
	Asansol ...	Nil	6	6½	
	Katwa ...	Nil	6	6	
	Kalna ...	Nil	4¾	5¼	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	6½	6½	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Rampurhat...	Nil	6¼	6¼	
8	BANKURA ...	Nil	6	6½	Export of rice and paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Vishnupur...	Nil	6½	6½	
9	MIDNAPORE	Nil	{ 6 6¾†	{ 5¼ 6½§ 6½† 6¾*	Harvesting of winter rice is nearing completion. <i>Rabi</i> crops are doing well. Fodder is sufficient. Burma rice is not available.
	Ghatal ...	Nil	{ 5½ 5¼†	{ 5¼ 6†	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	{ 5½ 5¾†	{ 5½ 5¾† 6½*	
	Contai ...	Nil	{ 6½ 7½†	{ 6½ 7½*	
10	HOOGHLY ...	Nil	{ 4¾ 5¼*	{ 5 5¼*	
	Serampore ...	Nil	5½	5¼	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favourable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Arambagh ...	Nil	6¼	6½	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	{ 5 6½†	{ 5	
	Ulubaria ..	Nil	5½	5½	Weather cold. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is finished and that of sugarcane continues. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are good. Fodder is sufficient.
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	Nil	6	6¾	Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Fodder is sufficient. Rice is being exported from Godagari thana.
	Naogaon ...	Nil	6½	7	
	Nator ...	Nil	6	7	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	6	6	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Stocks of food grains and fodder are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon.	Nil	6	6	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	6¾	6¾	
14	JALPAIGURI...	Nil	5½	6	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Export continues.
	Alipur ...	Nil	{ 5½ 6½*	{ 5½ 6½*	

* Burma rice.

† Coarse rice.

§ New.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
15	DARJEELING	Nil	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	Potatoes, wheat and barley are doing well. Stock of rice is sufficient. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	Nil	{ 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *	(n)	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kalimpong...	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	6	6	Harvesting of winter rice and potatoes is still in progress. Prospects of standing crops are good. Price of rice is stationary. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Jaldhaka and Domar thanas.
	Nilphamari	Nil	6	5 $\frac{1}{16}$	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Gaibandha...	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{16}$	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	6 $\frac{3}{16}$	6	Harvesting of winter paddy is finished. Lands are being prepared for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy.
18	PABNA ...	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ †	Fodder is sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	Harvesting of winter rice continues. Transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harvesting of <i>haimantic</i> paddy continues. Lands are being prepared for <i>bitri</i> paddy. Condition and prospects of standing crops are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	{ 6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *	} 6	Weather cold and dry. Prospects of standing crops are good and normal outturn is expected. Ploughing has commenced for jute and paddy. Mustard and <i>maskalai</i> are being harvested. Fodder and water are available.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	{ 5 6*	6	
	Narayanganj	Nil	{ 6 6*	6	
	Munshiganj (a)	(n)	(n)	(n)	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	{ 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	5 $\frac{3}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *	Harvesting of winter paddy and <i>rabi</i> crops and transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy are going on. Soil is being prepared for <i>aus</i> paddy. Prospects are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	{ 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	
	Tangail ...	Nil	{ 6 6*	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6*	
	Netrakona ...	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Kishorganj...	Nil	{ 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ 7*	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ 7*	

(n) Not reported.

* Burma rice.

† New.

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	Weather is favourable to standing crops. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are good. Fodder is available.
	Goalundo ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ to } 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ to } 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$	
	Gopalganj(a)	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	6§	6‡§	Fodder is sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	5‡§	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 5\frac{1}{2}§ \end{array} \right.$	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6§ \\ 10^* \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6§ \\ 10^* \end{array} \right.$	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	Nil	5‡§	6§	
25	CHITTAGONG	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2}† \\ 6\frac{1}{4}^* \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	Cultivation of <i>rabi</i> crops and harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy are nearly completed. Prospects of standing crops are fair. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 9 and 11 seers per rupee both at Cox's Bazar and Sadar, respectively. Fodder is sufficient.
	Cox's Bazar	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2}† \\ 6\frac{1}{4}^* \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	6 $\frac{3}{16}$	6‡	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is nearly finished and transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy is going on. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops has commenced. Prospects are fair. Rinderpest of cattle is reported from Brahmanbaria subdivision.
	Brahmanbaria.	Nil	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 7\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	6	6	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Chhagalnaya and Parashuram.
	Feni ...	Nil	7‡	7‡	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 8† \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 7† \end{array} \right.$	Harvesting of cotton crop is nearly finished and that of winter paddy is finished. Outturns are fair. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is subsiding.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

* Burma rice.

† Local rice.

§ New.

J. C. Roy,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 18th January 1920.

Wholesale prices-current of food grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of December 1919.

Marts.	PADDY (BEST QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.	Corresponding return of 1914.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	4 2 0	...
Chetla Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	4 1 0	4 14 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	...
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	2 6 0	...
Chittagong ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	(c)	to 2 6 0	3 2 0	...
Ohandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	4 0 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 6 0	1 12 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	...
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	...

* Figures not available.

Marts.	PADDY (COMMON QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.	Corresponding return of 1914.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	3 12 0	...
Chetla Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 10 0	1 11 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	...
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	3 13 0	3 9 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	to 2 0 0	2 5 0	...
Chittagong ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	(c)	to 2 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Ohandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	3 13 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	1 11 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	3 5 6
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0

(c) No sale.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of December 1919.

Marts.	RICE (BEST QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.	Corresponding return of 1914.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	9 8 0	9 8 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0
Chetla Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	7 4 0	8 0 0	6 11 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0	6 8 0
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	4 4 0 to 5 8 0	7 8 0	5 12 0
Chittagong ...	11 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	7 8 0	10 0 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	6 4 0
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	5 5 2	9 0 0	7 5 0	3 11 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	8 8 0	8 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	7 4 0

Marts.	RICE (COMMON QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.	Corresponding return of 1914.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0
Chetla Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	6 8 0	6 8 0 to 7 0 0	5 10 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 4 0	2 14 0	3 12 0 to 4 8 0	4 10 0	5 0 0
Chittagong ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	6 8 0	6 14 0	5 0 0	3 3 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	5 8 0	7 5 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	4 9 0	5 6 0	5 5 0
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of December 1919.

Marts.	WHEAT.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.	Corresponding return of 1914.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 4 0	5 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 0	6 2 0
Chetla Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	7 12 0	7 12 0	(a)	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	...
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	8 0 0	8 4 0	9 0 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	6 11 0	7 5 0	...	4 0 0	4 2 0	...	4 14 0
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 0 0

(a) Not in stock.

Marts.	KALAI DAL.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.	Corresponding return of 1914.*
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	8 8 0	8 8 0	10 0 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	...
Chetla Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	7 8 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	...
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	9 8 0 to 10 8 0	9 0 0 to 10 0 0	8 8 0 to 11 0 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	...

* Figures not available.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of December 1919.

Marts.	GRAM.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.	Corresponding return of 1914.
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	5 2 0
Chetla Hât ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	7 0 0 to 7 8 0	6 12 0 to 7 8 0	5 6 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	5 4 0
Kalna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	8 0 0 to 9 4 0	8 0 0 to 9 0 0	5 12 0 to 7 0 0	3 14 0 to 4 4 0	4 12 0	4 9 0	.....
Chittagong ...	8 8 0	9 0 0	6 8 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	.....
Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	8 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangpur ...	7 9 0	7 9 0	8 0 0	5 4 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	.....

Marts.	ABHAR DAL.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.	Corresponding return of 1915.	Corresponding return of 1914.
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	9 8 0	9 8 0	7 12 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
Chetla Hât ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	9 12 0	9 12 0	8 8 0	4 7 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 2 6
Kalna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	11 0 0 to 12 0 0	11 0 0 to 12 0 0	9 0 0 to 10 0 0	5 0 0 to 6 8 0	6 8 0	7 10 6	.....
Chittagong ...	11 0 0	11 8 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0
Narayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	9 0 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	8 5 0	8 0 0
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangpur ...	(a)	(a)	8 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	6 4 0

(a) Not available.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of December 1919.

Marts.	LINSEED.			MUSTARD.			* GUB.			COTTON (UNGINNED).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	13 0 0	13 0 0	9 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	9 0 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	6 4 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	37 0 0
Chota Hat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bardwan	11 0 0 to 12 0 0	11 0 0 to 12 0 0	(a).....	13 0 0 to 14 8 0	13 0 0 to 14 8 0	12 0 0 to 12 8 0	6 0 0 to 7 8 0	6 0 0 to 8 0 0	6 8 0	(a).....	(a).....	32 0 0 to 52 0 0
Kalna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haniganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	10 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	14 8 0 to 15 0 0	12 8 0 to 14 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	7 4 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0
Chittagong	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 8 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0
Chandpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	16 0 0	17 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	(a)	(a)	8 0 0	13 5 0	13 5 0	11 0 0	10 8 0	10 10 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raigpur	(a).....	(a).....	.....	13 0 0	13 0 0	12 4 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....

Marts.	JUTE.			GHEE.			HIDES (COW).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	11 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	78 0 0	78 0 0	70 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0
Chota Hat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bardwan	(a).....	(a).....	12 0 0	93 0 0	88 0 0	66 0 0	(a).....	(a).....	30 0 0 to 35 0 0
Kalna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haniganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	5 4 0	5 4 0	7 0 0	95 0 0 to 110 0 0	95 0 0 to 110 0 0	75 0 0 to 80 0 0	400 0 0	450 0 0	275 0 0
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	90 0 0	75 0 0	375 0 0	425 0 0	250 0 0
Chandpur	4 12 0 to 12 8 0	3 4 0 to 10 8 0	6 8 0 to 10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	92 0 0	90 0 0	67 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj	4 8 0 to 8 0 0	4 0 0 to 8 0 0	7 0 0 to 11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	4 8 0 to 10 8 0	4 8 0 to 10 8 0	8 0 0 to 11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur	4 4 0 to 10 8 0	4 0 0 to 10 0 0	3 0 0 to 11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	.....	.....	.....	76 0 0	76 0 0	108 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj	4 0 0 to 6 0 0	4 0 0 to 6 0 0	5 0 0 to 7 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raigpur	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	65 0 0	Per piece, 4 0 0	Per piece, 4 0 0	Per piece, 4 0 0

(a) Not available.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of December 1919.

Marts.	IRON.			SALT.			KEROSENE OIL.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	9 0 0	9 0 0	35 0 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 15 0(a)	3 15 0(a)	3 2 0
Chetla Hat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	17 8 0	17 8 0	11 0 0 to 16 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 2 0(b)	3 2 0(b)	.....
Kalna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	3 0 0 to 17 0 0	3 0 0 to 17 0 0	3 0 0 to 20 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 2 0(d)	4 2 0(d)	3 4 9
Chittagong	22 0 0	20 0 0	28 0 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	3 0 0(c)	3 0 0(c)	2 6 0
Chandpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 2 0(d)	4 2 0(d)	4 8 0
Narayanganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	16 0 0 to 18 0 0	16 0 0 to 18 0 0	18 0 0 to 27 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 3 0(d)	4 3 0(d)	3 10 0
Sirajganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	4 4 0(h)	4 4 0(h)	4 10 0

(a) Monkey brand. | (b) Rising Sun. | (c) Mosque. | (d) Elephant. | (h) Gold Mohur.

Marts.	MUSTARD OIL.			FIREWOOD.			COAL (BENGAL).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	35 0 0	35 0 0	26 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Chetla Hat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Burdwan	34 0 0	34 0 0	28 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Kalna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Raniganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 3 0
Midnapore	38 0 0 to 40 0 0	40 0 0 to 41 0 0	35 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	41 0 0	40 0 0	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	38 8 0	37 8 0	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	37 0 0	37 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	37 0 0	37 0 0	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DACCA,

The 10th January 1920.

J. C. ROY,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of December 1919.

DIVISION.	Number.	DISTRICTS AND MARKETS.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.																	
			COMMON RICE.									KALAI DAL (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			ARHAR (DAL) OR TUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			SALT.		
			Average.			Cheapest.														
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.			
PRESIDENCY.		24-PARGANAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	1	Ohetla Hât ...	4 4	4 4	6 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	4 6	4 9	4 8	4 4	4 0	4 9	10 10	10 10	10 0			
	2	Magra Hât ...	5 5	5 13	7 12	6 0	6 0	8 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 8	3 12	3 9	11 4	10 12	11 4			
	3	Calcutta-Bellinghata	4 13	4 13	6 0	6 6	6 6	7 4	4 7	4 7	3 12	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0			
		NADIA.																		
	4	Goari ...	6 0	5 11	6 5	(b) 6 6	6 6	6 10	3 8	3 8	4 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	11 0*	13 0*	10 0			
	5	Ranaghat ...	5 8	5 0	6 8	6 6	6 6	7 0	3 2	3 2	5 4	3 8	3 2	5 4	10 8*	10 8*	10 8			
		MURSHIDABAD.																		
	6	Berhampur ...	6 0	6 0	7 8	6 4	6 4	7 12	5 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0*	13 0*	9 0			
	7	Kandi ...	6 8	6 0	7 8	6 8	6 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 4	10 8	10 8	10 8			
	8	Jangipur ...	6 12	6 8	8 0	7 0	7 4	8 8	3 8	3 8	6 0	3 8	3 8	7 0	13 8	13 8	9 0			
		JESSORE.																		
	9	Sadar ...	3 4	4 0	7 0	6 6	6 0	8 0	2 8	2 8	4 0	5 8	3 0	4 1	11 0	11 4	10 0			
	10	Bangaon ...	5 11	5 11	8 0	6 6	6 2	8 14	2 11	2 11	4 0	3 9	3 9	4 9	11 4	11 4	11 4			
BURDWAN.		KHULNA.																		
	11	Sadar ...	5 8	5 8	8 0	5 8	5 8	8 0	3 8	3 8	9 0	3 8	3 8	4 8	10 4	10 4	9 0			
	12	Bagerhat ...	6 0	5 12	7 8	7 0	6 10	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	3 10	3 10	5 4	9 0	9 0	9 0			
		BURDWAN.																		
	13	Sadar ...	5 12	5 4	6 12	6 8	5 8	8 0	5 0	4 8	3 4	3 12	3 12	4 8	10 8	10 8	11 4			
	14	Kalna ...	5 0	4 9	6 2	5 8	5 0	6 4	4 0	3 10	3 10	4 0	3 10	4 3	10 0	10 0	11 0			
		BIRBHUM.																		
	15	Suri ...	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	8 0	5 0	5 8	4 0	4 0	3 12	5 0	12 0*	12 0*	10 0			
	16	Rampur Hât (a) ...	6 0	6 0	7 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	5 0]	3 8	3 8	5 8	11 0	10 0	11 0			
		BANKURA.																		
	17	Sadar ...	5 8	5 4	7 0	6 0	5 8	7 4	3 8	5 8	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	11 0			
	18	Vishnupur ...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 3	7 5	8 0	4 0	4 2	4 8	3 4	3 4	4 8	10 8	10 8	10 0			
		MIDNAPORE.																		
	19	Sadar ...	6 0	6 0	8 1	6 11	6 11	8 11	3 4	3 4	4 0	3 4	3 4	4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0			
20	Contal ...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 0	3 0	3 0	7 8	3 0	3 0	7 0	13 8	10 8	10 0				
	HOOGHLY.				(b) 5 5	(b) 5 13														
21	Sadar ...	5 0	4 12	6 0	5 12	5 4	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 12	4 0	10 8	11 0	11 0				
22	Arambagh ...	6 2	6 2	7 9	6 6	6 6	7 10	3 4	3 4	4 0	3 4	3 4	4 0	10 10	10 10	9 0				
	HOWRAH.																			
23	Sadar ...	5 12	5 4	6 8	6 2	7 8	6 8	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 6	10 8	11 0	11 0				
24	Ulubaria ...	4 8	4 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 10	3 10	3 10	11 8	11 8	11 4				
RAJSHAH.		RAJSHAH.																		
	25	Rampur-Boalia ...	6 3	6 6	6 12	6 5	6 8	7 8	5 4	5 4	6 0	3 6	3 8	4 14	9 12*	9 12*	8 0			
	26	Nator ...	6 0	6 0	7 8	6 6	6 6	8 8	4 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 0			
	27	Dinajpur—Railway Bazar Hât.	6 0	4 13	7 13	6 5	5 6	8 7	3 13	3 13	4 12	3 3	3 3	5 6	10 0	10 0	8 0			
28	Jalpaiguri—Sadar ...	6 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	4 0	4 0	5 4	3 12	3 12	5 4	9 8	9 8					

* Karkatch.

(a) Not available.

(b) Burma rice.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of December 1919—concl'd.

QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.

DIVISION.	Number.	DISTRICTS AND MARKS.	COMMON RICE.						KALAI DAL (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			ARHAR (DAL) OR TURR. CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			SALT.			
			Average.			Cheapest.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.										
RAJSHAHI.		DARJEELING.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
	29	Sadar ...	4 4	3 12	5 4	5 8	5 0	7 0	2 12	2 12	6 0	2 12	2 12	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	30	Siliguri ...	5 0	4 8	6 8	6 0	5 0	8 0	3 0	3 8	5 8	3 0	3 8	5 8	3 0	8 0	8 0	
		RANOPUR.																
	31	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	8 8	5 10	5 10	9 8	3 12	3 12	4 12	3 0	3 0	4 12	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	32	Nilphamari ...	6 10	6 0	7 8	6 14	6 10	8 0	3 8	4 0	5 0	3 8	3 5	5 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	33	Bogra—Sadar ...	6 3	6 4	4 12	6 8	6 10	8 6	3 9	3 9	6 0	3 9	3 9	4 8	9 12	9 12	10 14	
		PABNA.																
	34	Sadar ...	6 0	5 4	7 4	6 6	5 6	8 0	3 14	3 14	...	3 0	3 0	4 8	11 8 ^a	11 8 ^a	8 0	
	35	Sirajganj ...	5 0	4 0	6 2	5 4	4 4	7 8	5 0	4 0	5 12	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 0 ^a	8 0	8 0	
DACCA.		MALDA.																
	36	Sadar ...	5 8	5 12	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	4 8	12 0 ^a	12 0 ^a	10 0	
	37	Balla—Nawabganj ...	6 12	5 8	7 8	7 4	7 8	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	4 0	3 8	6 0	12 0 ^a	12 0 ^a	10 0	
		DACCA.																
	38	Sadar ...	6 0	5 0	7 8	5 12	6 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 4	4 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	39	Munshir Hat ...	6 0	6 8	7 8	6 0	6 8	7 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 13	4 0	(u)	10 0	9 4	8 0	
		MYMENSINGH.																
	40	Nasirabad ...	5 0	4 0	6 0	(b) 5 12 (b) 5 12 (b) 4 4	(b) 5 12 (b) 5 12 (b) 4 4	6 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	5 4	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	41	Netrokona ...	5 8	5 10	7 0	6 8	6 12	8 0	4 12	5 0	8 8	3 9	3 9	6 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	
		PARADIPUR.																
CHITTAGONG.	42	Sadar ...	5 10	4 12	7 8	(b) 6 4 (b) 6 0 (b) 5 12 (b) 6 2	(b) 6 4 (b) 5 0 (b) 5 12 (b) 6 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 4	3 4	4 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	
	43	Rajbari ...	5 10	5 5	8 0	(b) 6 0 (b) 6 2	(b) 6 0 (b) 6 0	8 4	4 6	4 3	6 0	3 3	3 3	4 9	9 4	9 4	9 4	
		BAKARGANJ.																
	44	Barisal ...	6 6	4 4	7 2	7 4	4 8	7 10	6 0	5 4	4 0	3 8	3 4	4 0	10 0	9 4 ^a	8 0	
	45	Pirojpur ...	(a)	3 12	6 0	5 15	5 4	8 0	4 0	4 0	...	(a)	(a)	4 12	8 0 ^a	8 0	9 0	
		TIPPERA.																
	46	Comilla ...	6 5	6 9	7 13	7 7	6 9	8 0	3 4	4 8	5 0	3 6	3 0	4 0	10 0	8 0	8 8	
	47	Obaidpur ...	6 2	3 14	8 0	7 8	5 6	9 4	3 8	3 10	5 5	3 2	3 4	5 12	8 8	8 8	9 1	
		NOAKHALI.																
	48	Kalliana Hat ...	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	3 4	3 4	5 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	
CHITTAGONG.	49	Feni Hat ...	6 12	6 7	8 4	7 2	6 12	8 12	4 10	4 10	6 9	(u)	(u)	(u)	9 2	8 0	9 2	
		CHITTAGONG.																
	50	Sadar ...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 12	3 12	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	51	Oox's Bazar ...	6 8	6 8	11 0	(u)	(u)	11 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 4	3 4	4 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
CHITTAGONG.	52	Chittagong Hill Tracts—Rangamati.	5 8	5 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	

(r) Revised.

^a Karkatch.

(b) Burma rice.

(a) Not available.

(u) Not reported.

R. S. FINLOW,
Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA ;
The 10th January 1920.

**List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta for the week ending
Saturday, the 17th January 1920.**

Name of article.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.		RETAIL PRICE PER SEER.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
Rice—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam, coarse	7 12 0	8 8 0	0 2 6	0 4 6
„ medium	8 8 0	9 8 0	0 4 3	0 5 0
Patnai, coarse	7 6 0	8 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 6
„ medium	7 8 0	8 14 0	0 3 3	0 5 0
Nagra, coarse	7 6 0	8 10 0	0 3 0	0 4 6
„ medium	7 8 0	9 0 0	0 3 9	0 5 0
Dudhkalma	8 0 0	8 2 0	0 3 3	0 4 0
Rangoon Boiled	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kajla	6 2 0	.....	0 2 6	0 3 3
Wheat, Dudhia	7 12 0	.....	.....	.....
„ Gangajali	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Jamali	7 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Gram, Patnai (whole)	9 8 0	9 10 0	0 2 9	0 4 0
„ dal	10 8 0	11 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mung „ (Hari)	13 0 0	13 12 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
„ „ (Krishna)	12 0 0	13 0 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
Arhar „	10 0 0	12 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 6
Masur „ (split)	8 4 0	9 8 0	0 3 6	0 4 9
„ „ (Khanri)	10 8 0	12 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 6
Kalai „	7 8 0	9 0 0	0 3 6	0 6 0
Salt	3 2 0	3 3 6	0 1 6	0 1 9
Sugar (Brown Java)	23 6 0	.....	0 9 0	0 10 6
Gur, Bheli	9 8 0	10 8 0	.....	.....
„ Bhursut	11 8 0	11 12 0	0 6 6	.....
„ Date	9 0 0	.....	0 4 6	.....
Milk	10 0 0	13 0 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
Mustard oil	33 0 0	38 0 0	0 15 0	1 2 0
Flour (country)	9 3 0	9 15 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
Atta, No. 3	7 2 0	.....	.....	.....
„ „ 2½	7 8 0	.....	0 4 0	0 5 0
„ „ B	10 14 0	.....	.....	.....
Suji	9 10 0	10 6 0	0 4 6	0 5 6
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.)	100 0 0	102 0 0	.....	.....
„ (Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa, better kind, etc.)	94 0 0	95 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
„ (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.)	86 0 0	87 0 0	.....	.....
Maize	5 0 0	5 4 0	.....	.....
Potato	5 0 0	6 0 0	0 1 6	0 3 0
Patal	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brinjal	3 0 0	3 4 0	0 1 6	0 3 0
Onion	3 8 0	3 12 0	0 1 6	0 2 0
Fish, Rahu	18 0 0	25 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....
Beef	.....	.....	0 3 0	0 3 6

N.B. —This is an abstract of prices of following markets :—

Wholesale—Chetla Hat, Ramkrishnapur Hat, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphananj Market, Sobha Bazar, Nutan Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Bow Bazar, Jogu Babu's Bazar, Taltolla Bazar.

S. C. GHOSH.

for President, Advisory Food Committee.

CALCUTTA, the 19th January 1920.

Vital Statistics of the Towns with a population of 10,000 and over

Districts.	No.	Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		DEATHS		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (exclud- ing still- births).	Still-born ; number registered.	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Plague.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	20,527	15,394	35,921	19	...	...	1	...
	2	Raniganj	8,417	7,080	15,497	24	...	...	...	...
	3	Asansol	12,486	9,433	21,919	45	1	...	...	...
Bankura	4	Bankura	12,156	11,297	23,453	34	...	...	...	...
	5	Vishnupur	10,025	10,453	20,478	31	2	3	...	...
	6	Sonamukhi	6,254	7,021	13,275	13	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	7	Midnapore	17,577	15,163	32,740	44	3	...	...	...
	8	Ghatal	6,216	5,848	12,064	16	4	...	...	...
Hooghly	9	Hooghly and Chin- sura.	15,817	13,099	28,916	79	1	...	...	...
	10	Serampore	19,639	12,439	32,078	50	...	3	1	...
	11	Rishra Konnagore	10,724	6,792	17,516	25	1	1	2	...
	12	Baidyabati	...	...	16,131	38	...	...	...	...
	13	Bhadreswar	...	...	13,441	15	...	...	...	...
Howrah	14	Champdani	...	...	15,297	17	...	...	...	...
	15	Howrah	114,829	64,560	179,389	448	...	26	8	...
	16	Bally	14,217	8,177	22,394	37	...	...	3	...
	17	Cossipore-Chitpur	30,793	17,385	48,178	81	4	7	1	...
	18	Maniktala	31,735	22,032	53,767	92	11	1	...	...
24-Parganas	19	South Suburban	17,683	13,850	31,533	81	10	3	1	...
	20	Tollygunge	11,183	7,250	18,433	40	5	...	...	...
	21	Garden Reach	27,665	17,630	45,295	65	2	2	3	...
	22	Budge-Budge	11,529	6,453	17,982	20	...	...	...	...
	23	Baranagore	14,982	10,913	25,895	61	2	...	...	...
	24	Kamarhati	11,243	6,772	18,015	13	1	...	...	...
	25	Rajpur	5,762	5,845	11,607	37	...	...	...	...
	26	South Dum-Dum	7,760	5,114	12,874	17	...	2	...	...
	27	Barrackpore	11,357	6,944	18,301	19	...	...	...	...
	28	Panhati	6,339	4,779	11,118	24	...	2	...	...
Calcutta	29	North Barrackpore	9,780	6,340	16,120	22	1	...	...	...
	30	Titagarh	31,225	13,946	45,171	52	7	...	...	...
	31	Garulia	7,876	3,704	11,580	10	...	...	...	...
	32	Naihati	11,685	6,534	18,219	26	1	...	...	...
	33	Bhatpara	34,739	15,675	50,414	57	...	11	...	...
	34	Basirhat	9,517	8,814	18,331	32	...	11	...	...
	35	Baduria	7,058	6,622	13,680	25	...	...	...	...
	36	Calcutta	607,674	288,393	896,067	1,618	176	90	27	...
	37	Krishnagar	11,767	11,708	23,475	28	...	...	...	...
	38	Nadia or Nabadwip	5,821	6,659	12,480	26	2	5	...	...
Nadia	39	Santipur	12,186	14,517	26,703	58	...	3	...	...

of Bengal for the month of October 1919.

REGISTERED.

Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries, including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Towns.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
46	19	19	...	5	52	38	90	50	37	87	1	Burdwan.
27	3	5	1	8	16	28	44	28	21	49	2	Raniganj.
29	5	4	3	1	28	14	42	45	42	87	3	Asansol.
16	4	...	...	18	13	25	38	28	25	53	4	Benkura.
35	1	2	1	5	23	24	47	30	34	64	5	Vishnupur.
12	...	1	...	3	10	6	16	52	62	114	6	Sonamukhi.
37	6	17	...	8	34	34	68	63	51	114	7	Midnapore.
21	6	8	1	...	21	15	36	27	28	55	8	Ghatal.
27	9	9	2	15	32	30	62	38	36	74	9	Hooghly and Chinsura.
27	23	7	1	23	56	29	85	59	44	103	10	Serampore.
21	6	4	...	9	22	21	43	29	16	45	11	Rishra Konnagore.
27	4	2	1	9	26	17	43	31	33	64	12	Baidyabati.
7	2	2	...	3	9	5	14	16	7	23	13	Bhadreswar.
10	...	3	...	...	6	7	13	10	8	18	14	Champdani.
262	94	168	12	227	405	392	797	510	317	827	15	Howrah.
37	6	4	2	12	34	30	64	29	35	64	16	Bally.
45	9	15	3	36	69	47	116	111	65	176	17	Cossipore-Chitpur.
51	20	64	...	87	105	118	223	132	103	235	18	Maniktola.
48	11	15	...	9	42	45	87	57	70	127	19	South Suburban.
23	3	2	1	...	11	18	29	29	26	55	20	Tollygunge.
28	12	11	4	34	50	44	94	72	34	106	21	Garden Reach.
19	10	...	1	8	24	14	38	31	20	51	22	Budge-Budge.
33	35	5	3	22	54	44	98	54	42	96	23	Baranagore.
18	13	1	...	7	21	18	39	32	20	52	24	Kamarhati.
19	2	...	2	4	13	14	27	15	15	30	25	Rajpur.
16	1	...	...	7	11	15	26	15	11	26	26	South Dum-Dum.
12	...	...	1	2	7	8	15	5	7	12	27	Barrackpore.
9	4	10	...	7	18	14	32	17	24	41	28	Panibati.
11	3	6	...	9	13	16	29	38	24	62	29	North Barrackpore.
87	3	...	...	13	45	58	103	73	60	133	30	Titagarh.
8	4	1	1	...	9	5	14	17	13	30	31	Garulia.
10	...	1	1	8	14	6	20	12	16	28	32	Naihati.
39	6	3	1	6	39	18	57	49	28	77	33	Bhatpara.
41	1	...	3	15	38	33	71	25	19	44	34	Basirhat.
50	1	7	1	3	33	29	62	12	18	30	35	Baduria.
543	285	758	54	1,165	1,702	1,220	2,922	1,981	1,288	3,269	36	Calcutta.
20	1	1	...	3	10	15	25	17	10	27	37	Krishnagar.
22	2	2	2	6	17	22	39	15	22	37	38	Nadia or Nabadwip.
54	2	2	...	22	40	43	83	25	27	52	39	Santipur.

Vital Statistics of the Towns with a population of 10,000 and over

Districts.	No.	Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911:			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		DEATHS		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (exclud- ing still- births).	Still-born: number registered	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Plague.
Murshidabad	40	Berhampore	14,302	11,841	26,143	59	1	...	...	...
	41	Murshidabad	6,259	6,410	12,669	38	2	...	...	...
	42	Ajmanj	6,725	5,602	12,327	31	2	...	...	...
	43	Kandi	6,212	6,426	12,638	18	1	...	...	...
	44	Jangipur	5,493	5,915	11,408	34	...	...	...	...
Khulna	45	Khulna	7,983	5,013	12,996	19	1	...	...	...
	46	Satkhira	5,802	5,100	10,902	7	1	5	...	...
Rajshahi	47	Rampur-Boalia	13,057	10,349	23,406	54	1	1	...	...
Dinajpur	48	Dinajpur	9,648	6,297	15,945	23	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	49	Jalpaiguri	7,547	4,218	11,765	21	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	50	Darjeeling	11,631	7,374	19,005	26	1	...	1	...
Rangpur	51	Rangpur	10,509	5,920	16,429	27	...	...	...	...
Pabna	52	Pabna	10,056	9,218	19,274	13	1	...	1	...
	53	Sirajganj	13,236	11,541	24,777	20	...	6	3	...
Malda	54	English Bazar	7,697	6,625	14,322	26	...	...	2	...
	55	Nawabganj	11,122	12,200	23,322	29	2	...	...	...
Dacca	56	Dacca	63,091	45,430	108,551	286	12	30	...	...
	57	Narayanganj	18,738	9,138	27,876	107	3	6	1	...
Mymensingh	58	Mymensingh	13,462	6,391	19,853	25	...	4	...	...
	59	Netrokona	8,018	5,722	13,740	24	...	1	...	...
	60	Jamalpur	11,728	9,381	21,109	65	3	40	...	...
	61	Sherpur	8,516	7,075	15,591	41	2	48	...	...
	62	Kishoreganj	9,508	8,518	18,026	24	...	...	...	...
	63	Bajitpur	5,447	5,386	10,833	18	...	...	...	...
	64	Tangail	8,493	7,869	16,362	29	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	65	Faridpur	8,017	5,114	13,131	37	...	...	...	...
	66	Madaripur	10,549	8,524	19,073	63	2	...	...	...
Pakarganj	67	Barisal	15,488	6,985	22,473	18	...	1	...	...
	68	Pirojpur	6,523	5,473	11,996	15	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	69	Chittagong	18,779	9,987	28,766	127	3	1	...	...
	70	Comilla	13,706	8,986	22,692	28	...	...	...	...
Tippera	71	Brahmanberia	11,671	10,624	22,295	80	...	...	...	...
	72	Chandpur	9,062	3,655	12,717	20	...	1	...	...
Total of month			...	...	2,618,159	4,889	272	314	55	...
Total of corresponding month of previous year.			...	...	...	5,184	202	226	8	1
Increase + or decrease -			...	...	...	-295	+70	+88	+47	-1

REMARKS—

1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by Municipalities and submitted to this office by the Civil Surgeons. Taken as a of cases and in a few instances are obviously incomplete.
2. The vital statistics of Municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been excluded from this statement and incor
3. The birth and death ratios per 1,000 per annum have been omitted from this statement according to the Government of India, Educa

CALCUTTA,

The 15th January 1920.

of Bengal for the month of October 1919—concd.

REGISTERED.*											No.	Towns.
Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries, including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.				
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
22	4	11	1	29	35	32	67	26	21	47	40	Berhampore.
37	...	...	...	3	22	18	40	33	34	67	41	Murshidabad.
15	...	1	...	6	10	12	22	12	20	32	42	Ajimganj.
42	...	...	...	9	24	27	51	14	12	26	43	Kandi.
15	...	...	...	...	6	9	15	4	22	26	44	Jangipur.
32	...	...	2	1	17	18	35	18	13	31	45	Khulna.
19	...	32	...	...	38	18	56	8	4	12	46	Satkhira.
23	5	...	2	8	23	16	39	15	14	29	47	Rampur-Boalia.
23	...	4	...	3	12	18	30	9	4	13	48	Dinajpur.
7	7	6	...	4	14	10	24	30	7	37	49	Jalpaiguri.
14	...	6	1	15	23	14	37	54	34	88	50	Darjeeling.
13	1	2	...	6	12	10	22	18	10	28	51	Rangpur.
7	...	...	...	4	7	5	12	7	5	12	52	Pabna.
9	...	3	...	3	14	10	24	7	1	8	53	Sirajganj.
9	1	12	...	2	11	15	26	17	16	33	54	English-Bazar.
15	1	6	...	6	14	14	28	10	10	20	55	Nawabganj.
117	24	15	10	109	175	130	305	183	156	339	56	Dacca.
17	8	5	3	22	37	25	62	36	39	75	57	Narayanganj.
20	1	...	1	2	16	12	28	18	11	29	58	Mymensingh.
5	...	2	...	2	8	2	10	3	3	6	59	Netrokona.
25	2	1	...	11	36	43	79	32	32	64	60	Jamalpur.
8	3	...	...	13	33	39	72	15	15	30	61	Sherpur.
6	8	4	1	...	9	10	19	12	4	16	62	Kishoreganj.
10	1	...	...	6	4	13	17	12	6	18	63	Bajipur.
8	1	1	...	4	7	7	14	12	12	24	64	Tangail.
14	...	1	2	1	8	10	18	5	7	12	65	Faridpur.
17	1	2	2	17	20	19	39	13	16	29	66	Madaripur.
11	6	...	...	10	19	9	28	10	8	18	67	Barisal.
1	...	2	2	3	6	2	8	5	6	11	68	Pirojpur.
30	11	1	...	24	35	32	67	34	31	65	69	Chittagong.
8	...	...	...	5	5	8	13	6	9	15	70	Cogilla.
38	8	3	...	19	27	41	68	57	63	120	71	Brahmanbaria.
5	1	4	...	7	9	9	18	5	5	10	72	Chandpur.
2,480	710	1,283	129	2,173	3,908	3,236	7,144					
3,224	566	2,008	97	1,907	4,629	3,408	8,037	4,629	3,408	8,037		
-744	+144	-725	+32	+266	-721	-172	-893					

whole the table possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual towns probably only approximate to the actual in a proportion reported in the returns for districts—vide Bengal Government, Municipal Department, order No. 1188an., dated the 8th February 1918. Sanitation Department, letter No. 93, dated the 26th March 1918.

CHARLES A. BENTLEY,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts, excluding Towns with a population

Division.	No.	Districts.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		DEATHS		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still- births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Plague.
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan ...	728,894	736,140	1,465,034	2,087	15	18	14	...
	2	Birbhum ...	463,838	471,635	935,473	1,312	63	1	7	...
	3	Bankura ...	534,150	547,314	1,081,464	1,409	1	1	3	...
	4	Midnapore ...	1,386,921	1,389,476	2,776,397	4,718	176	104	23	...
	5	Hooghly and Seram- pore.	481,989	484,729	966,718	1,597	4	6	18	...
	6	Howrah	369,595	372,124	741,719	1,738	25	19	32	...
Presidency ...	7	24 Parganas ...	1,005,789	941,802	1,947,591	3,901	50	96	15	...
	8	Nadia ...	782,806	772,382	1,555,188	3,332	34	4	52	...
	9	Murshidabad ...	639,301	657,788	1,297,089	3,171	175	4	2	...
	10	Jessore ...	901,092	857,172	1,758,264	3,468	193	17	5	...
	11	Khulna ...	695,794	647,074	1,342,868	3,386	247	332	10	...
Rajshahi ...	12	Rajshahi ...	742,149	715,032	1,457,181	3,869	325	1	30	...
	13	Dinajpur ...	880,228	791,690	1,671,918	3,695	189	125	76	...
	14	Jalpaiguri ...	482,681	408,214	890,895	2,899	211	69	19	...
	15	Darjeeling ...	130,463	116,082	246,545	734	39	...	...	...
	16	Rangpur ...	1,244,208	1,124,693	2,368,901	6,171	396	91	74	...
	17	Bogra ...	502,526	481,041	983,567	2,168	142	79	88	...
	18	Pabna ...	700,299	684,236	1,384,535	3,312	228	277	33	...
	19	Malda ...	479,728	486,787	966,515	3,029	115	22	22	...
Dacca ...	20	Dacca ...	1,395,861	1,428,114	2,823,975	8,199	525	143	36	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	2,274,431	2,136,477	4,410,908	10,990	632	420	71	...
	22	Faridpur ...	1,056,393	1,033,317	2,089,710	5,961	215	3	16	...
	23	Bakarganj ...	1,222,824	1,171,618	2,394,442	4,602	110	20	14	...
Chittagong ...	24	Chittagong ...	704,058	775,609	1,479,667	3,624	404	167	2	...
	25	Noakhali ...	645,898	656,192	1,302,090	3,257	248	292	13	...
	26	Tippera ...	1,208,642	1,163,792	2,372,434	5,014	498	85	59	...
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.							Not under	
Total of month for Bengal			21,660,558	21,050,530	42,711,088	97,643	5,260	2,396	736	...
Total of corresponding month of previous year			...	...	...	112,473	7,257	3,330	126	...
Increase + or decrease -			...	...	...	-14,830	-1,997	-934	+610	...

REMARKS—1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the thana police officers and submitted to this office by the to the actual.
 2. The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been included in this statement with
 3. The birth and death ratios per 1,000 per annum have been omitted from the statement according to the Government.

CALCUTTA,
 The 15th January 1920.

of 10,000 and over, of Bengal for the month of October 1919.

REGISTERED.											Number.	Districts.
Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.				
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
4,095	51	9	50	384	2,225	2,396	4,621	4,380	4,020	8,400	1	Burdwan.
3,139	6	5	27	165	1,700	1,650	3,350	2,121	1,866	3,987	2	Birbhum.
1,863	23	4	31	254	1,118	1,061	2,179	2,726	2,468	5,194	3	Bankura.
6,693	102	31	81	916	3,984	3,966	7,950	7,390	6,420	13,810	4	Midnapore.
1,985	116	31	36	294	1,226	1,260	2,486	3,411	2,910	6,321	5	Hooghly and Serampore.
788	220	47	48	335	788	701	1,489	1,438	1,142	2,580	6	Howrah.
4,311	60	69	159	541	2,661	2,590	5,251	3,523	2,769	6,292	7	24-Parganas.
2,899	4	12	71	461	1,834	1,669	3,503	4,291	3,854	8,145	8	Nadia.
3,195	2	19	63	412	1,878	1,819	3,697	3,278	3,202	6,480	9	Murshidabad.
3,765	5	7	111	273	2,208	1,975	4,183	2,439	1,854	4,293	10	Jessore.
3,780	36	3	361	989	2,812	2,699	5,511	2,774	2,367	5,141	11	Khulna.
3,412	2	3	74	341	1,950	1,913	3,863	2,823	2,493	5,316	12	Rajshahi.
4,803	26	4	54	160	2,702	2,546	5,248	4,058	2,894	6,952	13	Dinajpur.
1,951	211	8	20	183	1,315	1,146	2,461	2,899	2,238	5,137	14	Jalpaiguri.
523	56	7	3	149	384	354	738	888	868	1,746	15	Darjeeling.
3,718	8	9	62	73	2,153	1,882	4,035	5,978	4,490	10,468	16	Rangpur.
1,733	11	13	50	132	1,063	1,043	2,106	2,605	2,277	4,882	17	Bogra.
2,031	3	3	37	163	1,375	1,172	2,547	2,104	1,699	3,803	18	Pabna.
2,550	...	...	33	308	1,550	1,385	2,935	2,163	1,875	4,038	19	Malda.
3,896	164	18	224	1,031	2,956	2,558	5,514	4,250	3,714	7,964	20	Dacca.
6,680	63	29	137	1,287	4,522	4,165	8,687	7,276	6,084	13,360	21	Mymensingh.
2,621	50	8	342	478	1,842	1,676	3,518	3,064	2,758	5,822	22	Faridpur.
3,507	38	9	167	1,063	2,544	2,274	4,818	2,978	2,395	5,373	23	Bakarganj.
3,905	38	1	75	137	2,086	2,239	4,325	3,838	3,524	7,362	24	Chittagong.
2,118	65	1	101	336	1,405	1,521	2,926	2,421	2,376	4,797	25	Noakhali.
3,904	68	1	97	665	2,634	2,245	4,879	2,730	2,450	5,180	26	Tippera.
registration												Chittagong Hill Tracts.
83,865	1,428	351	2,514	11,530	52,915	49,905	102,820					
139,982	1,562	717	1,692	15,434	87,846	74,997	162,843	87,846	74,997	162,843		
-56,117	-134	-366	+822	-3,904	-34,931	-25,092	-60,023					

Civil Surgeons. Taken as a whole the table possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual districts probably only approximate those of the respective districts as per Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No. 1188an., dated the 8th February 1918. of India, Education Department, letter No. 93, dated the 26th March 1918.

CHARLES A. BENTLEY,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

**Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and
Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 10th January 1920.**

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea- level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1919.					
4th January	7 A.M.	7.8	7.8	7.9	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghât and Chandpur ghât. Its reduced level is 26.84.
5th "	7 "	7.8	7.8	7.8	
6th "	7 "	7.7	7.7	7.9	
7th "	7 "	7.6	7.6	7.9	
8th "	7 "	7.5	7.5	7.8	
9th "	7 "	7.5	7.5	7.8	
10th "	7 "	7.5	7.5	7.5	

The previous year	...	Highest water-level	...	23.7 on 15th September 1919.
Ditto	...	Lowest "	...	6.1 on 24th February 1919.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Highest "	...	25.75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (average flood in Brâhma- putra and Ganges)	...	Ditto "	...	25.74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto "	...	25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	...	Ditto "	...	25.66 on 31st July 1900.
Do.	...	Lowest "	...	1.0 on 8th February 1914.
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	2.42 on 13th March 1908.
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	2.91 on 21st to 24th February and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	3.16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.

N.B.—The gauge-reading commenced from 3rd October 1909.

FARIDPUR, R. K. GHOSE,
The 11th January 1920, for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

**Statement of Weekly Gauge-readings on the River Ganges at Rampur-
Boalia for the week ending the 17th January 1920.**

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero minus sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea- level according to P. W. D. datum. (α)	Height of surface above mean sea- level on the same date last year according to P. W. D. datum.	Remarks.
1920.					
11th January	8 A.M.	Zero of gauge is at mean sea level.	38.45	37.46	P. W. D. datum, 6.25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill. B. M. on College step 64.93.
12th "	8 "		38.45	37.41	
13th "	8 "		38.40	37.36	
14th "	8 "		38.40	37.31	
15th "	8 "		38.30	37.26	
16th "	8 "		38.25	37.21	
17th "	8 "		38.25	37.16	

			Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum
The previous year	...	Highest water-level	...	62.80
Ditto	...	Lowest "	...	35.01
Record	...	Highest "	...	64.44
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	64.27
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	63.47
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	63.40
Do.	...	Lowest "	...	32.82
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	33.32
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	34.21
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	34.47

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 1st August 1887.

BOALIA, S. C. BHATTACHARJI,
The 17th January 1920, for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Divn.

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works Station on the river Buriganga for the week ending the 10th January 1920.

Date.	At 7 A.M.	AT HIGHEST WATER.		AT LOWEST WATER.		At 5 P.M.	Remarks.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1920.							
4th Jan.	53.62	9-10	54.3	15-55	52.2	53.52	E. T. at 9-25, and F. T. at 16-10.
5th "	53.4	10-0	54.4	16-40	52.3	53.5	E. T. at 10-15, and F. T. at 17
6th "	52.9	10-40	54.6	17-30	52.3	53.4	E. T. at 10-55, and F. T. at 17-40.
7th "	52.5	11-20	54.86	7	52.5	53.0	F. T. at 7-15, and E. T. at 11-22.
8th "	52.6	12-10	55.2	8-45	52.7	53.2	F. T. at 8, and E. T. at 12-25.
9th "	52.86	13-15	55.0	8-25	52.6	53.6	F. T. at 8-42, and E. T. at 13-30.
10th "	53.0	14-8	54.8	9-10	52.5	53.8	F. T. at 9-20, and E. T. at 14-15.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	70.5	Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	...	...	...	67.86
10th August	1910	...	...	...	69.86
1st "	1911	...	...	...	68.46
13th "	1912	...	...	...	67.16
31st "	1915	...	...	...	69.7
18th "	1916	...	...	...	68.1
12th "	1917	...	...	...	67.1
31st "	1918	...	...	...	69.12
23rd February	1907	51.06	Taken at low tide.
10th "	1908	...	...	...	51.06
12th March	1912	...	...	...	51.06
6th "	1914	...	...	...	50.60
22nd February	1915	...	...	...	50.30
15th "	1916	...	...	...	50.60
3rd March	1917	...	...	...	51.0
21st February	1918	...	...	...	51.40

DACCA,
The 15th January 1920.

W. J. KERR,
Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 17th January 1920, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 17TH JANUARY 1920.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 18TH JANUARY 1919.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	805	162,019	2,827	1,221	290,820	4,905
Jute ...	151	76,515 ^o	835	48	16,025 [†]	174
Firewood ...	41	23,300	305	19	11,200	170
Other articles ...	749	185,796	2,279	821	186,200	2,350
Total ...	1,746	447,630	6,246	2,109	504,245	7,599
Empty boats and rafts ...	528	...	1,204	650	...	1,727
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,274	447,630	7,450	2,759	504,245	9,326

Mds.
* Weight by canal measurement ... 87,687[‡]
† Ditto ditto ... 19,160

CALCUTTA,
The 20th January 1920.

G. J. ST. C. SEDGLEY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1920.

SUPPLEMENT.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers in Bengal	73	Heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the rivers for the month of December 1919 ...	90-91
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending on the 22nd January 1920	74-77	Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor Works for the month of November 1919	92
Daily rainfall recorded in Bengal for the month of December 1919	78-83	List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 24th January 1920	93
Vital statistics of the towns and districts of Bengal for the month of November 1919	84-89	Trade of Calcutta, April to November 1919 ...	94-102

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 17th January 1920.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1919.					
11th January	7 A.M.	7.5	7.5	7.3	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghât and Chaudpur ghât. Its reduced level is 26.84.
12th "	7 "	7.4	7.4	7.1	
13th "	7 "	7.2	7.2	7.1	
14th "	7 "	7.1	7.1	7.0	
15th "	7 "	7.0	7.0	7.0	
16th "	7 "	6.8	6.8	7.0	
17th "	7 "	6.5	6.5	7.0	

The previous year	...	Highest water-level	...	23.7 on 15th September 1919.
Ditto	...	Lowest	...	6.1 on 24th February 1919.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Highest	...	25.75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto	...	26.74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto	...	26.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	...	Ditto	...	25.66 on 31st July 1900.
Do.	...	Lowest	...	1.0 on 8th February 1914.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	2.42 on 13th March 1908.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	2.91 on 21st to 24th February and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	3.16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 22th to 31st March 1901.

N.B.—The gauge reading commenced from 3rd October 1909.

FARIDPUR, R. K. GHOSE,
The 18th January 1920. for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 22nd January 1920.

Summary.—The week was rainless. Transplanting of summer paddy and harvesting of sugarcane, potatoes and early oilseeds are proceeding. Preparatory tillage for jute and autumn paddy continues in Eastern Bengal. Prospects of standing crops are fair to good. The average price of common rice has risen by about 2·2 per cent. as compared with that of the last week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	Nil	5½	5½	Harvesting of winter paddy continues; it has been finished in the Baraset subdivision. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Water is sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Diamond Harbour.	(n)	(n)	(n)	
	Barrackpore	Nil	5	5 6*	
	Barasat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	6	6	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	{ 5½ ⁵ 6½*	{ 5 6½*	Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Chakdah and Nakasipara.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	5	5	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	{ 6 6½*	{ 5 6*	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	5½†	5½†	Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly finished. Fodder is sufficient. No large import of rice, but it is being exported extensively from the subdivisions of Kandi, Sadar and Lalbagh. Cattle-disease is reported from Mirzapur in Jangipur subdivision.
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	6†	6†	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	6†	6†	
	Kandi ...	Nil	6†	6½†	
4	JESSORE ...	Nil	{ 6 6*	{ 6 6*	Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is nearly finished. No large import or export of rice. Fodder is sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	Nil	6	6	
	Magura ...	Nil	6	6	
	Narail ...	Nil	5½ ⁵ ₁₆	6½	
	Bangaon ...	Nil	5½ ³ ₁₆	5½	
5	KHULNA ...	Nil	6	5½	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is almost finished. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Satkhira ...	(n)	(n)	5½ ⁵ ₁₆	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	{ 6 7*	{ 6 7*	

* Burma rice.

† Coarse rice.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE IN SEERs, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather is cold and cloudy. Threshing of winter paddy and pressing of sugarcane are going on. Potatoes and other standing crops are doing well. Large export of rice is reported from Kalna.
	Asansol ...	Nil	6	6	
	Katwa ...	Nil	5½	6	
	Kalna ...	Nil	4½	4½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	6	6½	Threshing of winter paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Rampurhat...	Nil	6½	6½	
8	BANKURA ...	Nil	6	6	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Export of rice and paddy is increasing.
	Vishnupur...	Nil	6½	6½	
9	MIDNAPORE	Nil	{ 5½ 6†	{ 6 6½†	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are good. Harvesting of winter rice is nearing completion. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ghatal ...	Nil	{ 5½ 5½†	{ 5½ 5½½†	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	{ 5½ 5½†	{ 5½ 5½†	
	Contai ...	Nil	{ 6 6½†	{ 6½ 7½†	
10	HOOGHLY ...	Nil	{ 4½ 5½*	{ 4½ 5½*	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favourable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Arambagh...	Nil	6½	6½	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	{ 5 6½†	{ 5 6½†	Weather cold. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are hopeful. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ulubaria ...	Nil	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	Nil	6	6	Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Fodder is sufficient.
	Naogaon ...	Nil	6	6½	
	Nator ...	Nil	6	6	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	6	6	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Prices of rice are rising. Fodder is sufficient.
	Thakurgaon	Nil	5½	6	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	6½	6½	
14	JALPAIGURI...	Nil	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. The export of rice continues.
	Alipur ...	Nil	4½ {	{ 5½ 6½*	

* Burma rice.

† Coarse rice.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
15	DARJEELING	Nil	5 5½*	4½	Potatoes, wheat and barley are doing well. Stock of rice is sufficient. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	(n)	(n)	5 5½*	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	5	5	
	Kalimpong...	Nil	5½	5½	
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	6	6	Harvesting of winter rice, mustard and potatoes is going on. Price of rice is stationary. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease has been reported from Jaldhaka thana.
	Nilphamari	Nil	6	6	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	5½	5½	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	6	6½ ³	Lands are being prepared for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy.
18	PABNA ...	Nil	5½ 6½†	5½	Fodder is sufficient. Rice market is gradually rising at Sadar.
	Sirajganj ...	(n)	(n)	4½	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	6	6½	Harvesting of winter rice continues. Transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	5½	5½	Harvesting of <i>haimantic</i> paddy continues. Preparation of lands for <i>bitri</i> paddy continues. Standing crops are doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient. Burma rice is not available.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	5½ 6½*	6 6½*	Weather less cold than seasonable. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are good. Transplanting of <i>boro</i> paddy is proceeding. Prices of rice are showing a tendency to rise. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	5 6½*	5 6*	
	Narayanganj	Nil	5½	6 6*	
	Munshiganj (a)	Nil	5½	(n)	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	5½ ⁵ 6½*	6 6½*	Harvesting of winter rice and <i>rabi</i> crops and transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy are going on. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Preparation of lands for <i>aus</i> paddy is almost finished. Cattle-disease is reported from Tangail and Kishorganj.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	4½ ²	5 6½*	
	Tangail ...	Nil	5½	6 6*	
	Netrakona ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Kishorganj...	Nil	5 5½*	6½ 7*	

(n) Not reported.

* Burma rice.

† Coarse aman.

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	Weather favourable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Cattle-disease is reported from Gopalganj. Fodder is sufficient.
	Goalundo ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 6\frac{3}{8} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ to } 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{3}{8} \end{array} \right.$	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{3}{8} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{3}{8} \end{array} \right.$	
	Gopalganj(a)	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{3}{8} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{3}{8} \end{array} \right.$	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	6	6§	Fodder is sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	5½	5½§	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	6¼	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 10^* \end{array} \right.$	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	Nil	5¼	5¼§	
25	CHITTAGONG	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cultivation of <i>rabi</i> crops is still going on. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 11 and 9 seers per rupee both at Sadar, and Cox's Bazar respectively. Fodder is sufficient.
	Cox's Bazar	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	5¼	6 $\frac{3}{16}$	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is going on and its prospects are hopeful. Price of rice is rising.
	Brahmanbaria.	Nil	6½	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	5½	6	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Chhagalnaya and Pashuram.
	Feni ...	Nil	6 $\frac{3}{16}$	7½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	Harvesting of cotton crop is finished. The out-turn is fair. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.
 * Burma rice. † Local rice. § New.

J. C. ROY.

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 25th January 1920.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN

Divisions.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Presidency.	24-Parganas	Sangor Island...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Budge-Budge...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Canning Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Allpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dum-Dum*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barasat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Basirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Choudanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kuchitla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haringhata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murshidabad.	Kandi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Azinganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jangipar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lakolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Akrigunj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dumkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kallyanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jhenida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Magura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bongaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan.	Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dagochat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kaliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naktipur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dumuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalaroa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Paikgachha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Molukhat*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morelganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan...	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Asansol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manikar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mangaikot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Royna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monteswar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan.	Birbhum...	Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rampurhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bankura...	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mallara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lodae	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kotalpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Guda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gangajalghati...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonamukhi*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Taldanga*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Saranga).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arda*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barjora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Simlapal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mejla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Siromoulpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palasdanga*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Onakua*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranibandh*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saltora*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Joypur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ambikanagar*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1919.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December to 31st December 1919.	Normal rainfall from 1st December to 31st December 1919.	Station.	DISTRICT.	DIVISION.
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.26	Nil	Nil	0.26	Sauzer Island ...	24-Targanas	PRESIDENT.
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.18	Nil	Nil	0.18	Diamond Harbour.		
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.24	Nil	Nil	0.24	Budge-Budge.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.08	Nil	Nil	0.08	Canning Town.		
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.27	Nil	Nil	0.27	Alipore.		
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.25	Nil	Nil	0.25	Barrackpore.		
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.20	Nil	Nil	0.20	Dum-Dum.		
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.21	Nil	Nil	0.21	Barasat.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.23	Nil	Nil	0.23	Basirhat.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.18	Nil	Nil	0.18	Ranaghat ...	Nadia	
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.11	Nil	Nil	0.11	Krishnagar.		PRESIDENT.
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.15	Nil	Nil	0.15	Choudanga.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.15	Nil	Nil	0.15	Meharpore.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.13	Nil	Nil	0.13	Kashida.		
...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.29	Nil	Nil	0.29	Haringhata.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.13	Nil	Nil	0.13	Kandi	Murshidabad.	
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.13	Nil	Nil	0.13	Berhampore.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.11	Nil	Nil	0.11	Lalbagh.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	0.10	Azinganj.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	0.10	Jangipur.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	0.10	Lalgola.		PRESIDENT.
...	Nil	0.1	Nil	0.07	Nil	Nil	0.07	Akrikanj.		
...	Nil	0.1	Nil	0.08	Nil	Nil	0.08	Patkabar.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.14	Nil	Nil	0.14	Dumkal.		
...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.18	Nil	Nil	0.18	Kalyanganj.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.18	Nil	Nil	0.18	Narali	Jessore	
...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.20	Nil	Nil	0.20	Jessore.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.16	Nil	Nil	0.16	Jhenida.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.16	Nil	Nil	0.16	Magura.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.26	Nil	Nil	0.26	Bongaon.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.20	Nil	Nil	0.20	Satkhira	Kulna	PRESIDENT.
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.18	Nil	Nil	0.18	Bagerhat.		
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.20	Nil	Nil	0.20	Khulna.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.11	Nil	Nil	0.11	Kaliganj.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	0.10	Naktipur.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	0.10	Dumuria.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.16	Nil	Nil	0.16	Rampal.		
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.15	Nil	Nil	0.15	Kalrao.		
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.14	Nil	Nil	0.14	Paikgacha.		
...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.23	Nil	Nil	0.23	Mollahat.		
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.20	Nil	Nil	0.20	Moreganj.		PRESIDENT.
...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.14	Nil	Nil	0.14	Tala.		
...	Nil	0.1	Nil	0.17	Nil	Nil	0.17	Kaina.	Purdwan	
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.17	Nil	Nil	0.17	Burdwan.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.13	Nil	Nil	0.13	Katwa.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.11	Nil	Nil	0.11	Asansol.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.14	Nil	Nil	0.14	Jankar.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.09	Nil	Nil	0.09	Mangalkot.		
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	Royra.		
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	Monteswar.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.08	Nil	Nil	0.08	Sori	Birbhum	PRESIDENT.
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.09	Nil	Nil	0.09	Henampur.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.11	Nil	Nil	0.11	Rampurhat.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.06	Nil	Nil	0.06	Bolpur.		
...	Nil	0.1	Nil	0.06	Nil	Nil	0.06	Murari.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.05	Nil	Nil	0.05	Lahpur.		
...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.13	Nil	Nil	0.13	Bankura	Bankura	
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.15	Nil	Nil	0.15	Vishnupur.		
...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.13	Nil	Nil	0.13	Mallara.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.13	Nil	Nil	0.13	Khatra.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.12	Nil	Nil	0.12	Iudaa.		PRESIDENT.
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.12	Nil	Nil	0.12	Kotalpur.		
...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.09	Nil	Nil	0.09	Onda.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.09	Nil	Nil	0.09	Gangajaghatal.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.17	Nil	Nil	0.17	Raipur.		
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.11	Nil	Nil	0.11	Sonamukhi.		
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Taldanga (Saragati).		
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Indpur.		
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Arhra.		
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	Barjoa.		
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	Siniapal.		PRESIDENT.
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	Mejha.		
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Siromoulpur.		
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Palasdaaga.		
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Ohatus.		
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Ranibandh.		
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Saltora.		
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Joypur.		
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Ambikansagar.		

(n) Not ascertained.

[illegible]

*Return not received

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RAJ-SHAHI.	Maldah	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chanchal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gazol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gomastapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nawabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narsingdi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	Maulikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kapasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kishorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Atia (Tangail)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca.	Faridpur	Sachinbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamailpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Netrokona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pingua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna	Sherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Tota)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dowarganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nalitabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG.	Bakarganj	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Goalundo)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haridaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Takerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	Bhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pangsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bailakandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhuna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tippera	Patuskhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Borguna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaurad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhali	Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Feui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Harshpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangaj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chhanninaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hatiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG.	Hill Tracts.	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bangamati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Banhabao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahaleheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tippera.	Lama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinbata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.	Mickliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mathabkanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fulbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Tufanganj)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinbata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

Dacca,
The 22nd January 1920.

BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1919—*concl'd.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December to 31st December 1919.	Normal rainfall from 1st December to 31st December 1919.	Station.	DISTRICT.	DIVISION.
											NH	0.2	NH	0.10	NH	NH	0.10	Malda.	Malda	RAJSHAH.
											NH	0.1	NH	0.06	NH	NH	0.06	Chanchal.		
											NH	0.1	NH	0.05	NH	NH	0.05	Gasol.		
											NH	0.3	NH	0.10	NH	NH	0.10	Sibganj.		
											NH	0.2	NH	0.13	NH	NH	0.13	Comastapur.		RAJSHAH.
												0.3		0.14			0.14	Nawabganj.		
											NH	0.5	NH	0.23	NH	NH	0.23	Munshiganj.	Dacca	
											NH	0.4	NH	0.18	NH	NH	0.18	Dacca.		
											NH	0.4	NH	0.22	NH	NH	0.22	Nawabganj.		DAKKA.
											NH	0.6	NH	0.24	NH	NH	0.24	Narayanganj.		
											NH	0.7	NH	0.44	NH	NH	0.44	Narsingdi.		
											NH	0.3	NH	0.16	NH	NH	0.16	Manikganj.		
											NH	0.4	NH	0.12	NH	NH	0.12	Joydebpur.		DAKKA.
											NH	0.7	NH	0.24	NH	NH	0.24	Kapasia.		
											NH	0.4	NH	0.21	NH	NH	0.21	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh	
											NH	0.3	NH	0.11	NH	NH	0.11	Atia (Tufanganj.)		
											NH	0.3	NH	0.39	NH	NH	0.39	Sarishabari.		DAKKA.
											NH	0.4	NH	0.11	NH	NH	0.11	Mymensingh.		
											NH	0.3	NH	0.18	NH	NH	0.18	Jamulpur.		
											NH	0.4	NH	0.14	NH	NH	0.14	Netrokona.		
											NH	0.1	NH	0.08	NH	NH	0.08	Pingla.		DAKKA.
											NH	0.1	NH	0.04	NH	NH	0.04	Durgapur.		
											NH	0.1	NH	0.05	NH	NH	0.05	Sherpur (Tota).		
											NH	0.1	NH	0.04	NH	NH	0.04	Dewanganj.		
											NH	0.3	NH	0.06	NH	NH	0.06	Nalitabari.		FAKIDPUR.
											NH	0.3	NH	0.17	NH	NH	0.17	Madaripur.		
											NH	0.4	NH	0.15	NH	NH	0.15	Faridpur.		
											NH	0.5	NH	0.13	NH	NH	0.13	Rajbari.		
												0.7		0.21			0.21	Gosaidanga.		FAKIDPUR.
											NH	0.7	NH	0.32	NH	NH	0.32	Haridaspur.		
											NH	0.6	NH	0.28	NH	NH	0.28	Takhat.		
											NH	0.6	NH	0.28	NH	NH	0.28	Bhanga.		
											NH	0.7	NH	0.74	NH	NH	0.74	Pangra.		FAKIDPUR.
											NH	0.9	NH	0.87	NH	NH	0.87	Baliakandi.		
											NH	0.7	NH	0.43	NH	NH	0.43	Blusma.		
																	0.43	Palong.		
											NH	0.5	0.10	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.40	Patnakhali.	Bakarganj.	CHITTAGONG.
											NH	0.6	0.02	0.31	0.02	0.02	0.31	Barguna.		
											NH	0.4	NH	0.25	NH	NH	0.25	Pirojpur.		
											NH	0.6	0.14	0.34	0.14	0.14	0.34	Barisal.		
											NH	0.2	NH	0.47	NH	NH	0.47	Gadumadi.		CHITTAGONG.
											NH	0.6	NH	0.37	NH	NH	0.37	Bhola.		
											NH	0.5	0.01	0.29	0.01	0.01	0.29	Daulatkhan.		
											NH	0.4	NH	0.45	NH	NH	0.45	Barphal.		
											NH	0.8	0.02	0.42	0.02	0.02	0.42	Cox's Bazar.	Chittagong.	CHITTAGONG.
											NH	0.8	0.02	0.68	0.02	0.02	0.68	Chittagong.		
											NH	0.5	0.13	0.61	0.13	0.13	0.61	Kutubdia.		
											NH	0.6	NH	0.45	NH	NH	0.45	Sakania.		
											NH	0.7	0.13	0.72	0.13	0.13	0.72	Kodua.		CHITTAGONG.
											NH	0.5	NH	0.54	NH	NH	0.54	Misra.		
											NH	0.5	NH	0.36	NH	NH	0.36	Comilla.		
											NH	0.6	NH	0.27	NH	NH	0.27	Chandpur.		
											NH	0.5	NH	0.26	NH	NH	0.26	Brahmanbaria.		CHITTAGONG.
											NH	0.2	NH	0.11	NH	NH	0.11	Ramchandrapur.		
											NH	0.3	NH	0.19	NH	NH	0.19	Nasiragar.		
											NH	0.5	NH	0.13	NH	NH	0.13	Daudkandi.		
											NH	0.5	NH	0.26	NH	NH	0.26	Kash.		CHITTAGONG.
											NH	0.4	NH	0.24	NH	NH	0.24	Lakman.		
											NH	0.6	0.02	0.47	0.02	0.02	0.47	Noakhali.	Noakhali	
											NH	0.6	NH	0.58	NH	NH	0.58	Pani.		
											NH	0.4	0.04	0.52	0.04	0.04	0.52	Harishpur.		CHITTAGONG.
											NH	0.3	NH	0.25	NH	NH	0.25	Banganj.		
											NH	0.7	NH	0.44	NH	NH	0.44	Chitragalaya.		
											NH	0.6	NH	0.49	NH	NH	0.49	Hatiya.		
												0.5		0.30			0.30	Lakshmipur.		CHITTAGONG.
											NH	0.8	NH	0.62	NH	NH	0.62	Rangamati.		
											NH	0.8	0.09	0.59	0.09	0.09	0.59	Bandarban.		
											NH	0.9	NH	0.82	NH	NH	0.82	Barak.		
											NH	(a)	NH	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	Mahachari.		CHITTAGONG.
											NH	(a)	NH	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	Lawa.		
											NH	(a)	NH	(a)	NH	NH	(a)	Ramgarh.		
											NH	0.4	NH	0.22	NH	NH	0.22	Agartala.	Hill Tippera	
											NH	0.3	NH	0.11	NH	NH	0.11	Dinhat.	Cooch Behar	COOCH BEHAR.
											NH	0.3	NH	0.10	NH	NH	0.10	Cooch Behar.		
											NH	0.2	NH	0.13	NH	NH	0.13	Mickiganj.		
											NH	0.2	NH	0.09	NH	NH	0.09	Mathabanga.		
											NH	0.3	NH	0.18	NH	NH	0.18	Paibari.		COOCH BEHAR.
																		(Tufanganj.)		

(a) Not ascertained.

J. C. ROY,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Towns with a population of 10,000 and over

Districts.	No.	Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		DEATHS		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (exclud- ing still- births).	Still-born : number registered.	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Plague.
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan ...	20,527	15,394	35,921	24	...	6	1	...
	2	Raniganj ...	8,417	7,080	15,497	32	...	...	...	...
	3	Asansol ...	12,486	9,433	21,919	36	...	2	...	...
Bankura ...	4	Bankura ...	12,156	11,297	23,453	50	...	...	...	...
	5	Vishnupur ...	10,025	10,453	20,478	33	...	...	...	...
	6	Sonamukhi ...	6,254	7,021	13,275	14	1	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	7	Midnapore ...	17,577	15,163	32,740	37	1	...	...	...
	8	Ghatal ...	6,216	5,848	12,064	14	5	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	9	Hooghly and Chiu- sura.	15,817	13,099	28,916	87	4	1	...	...
	10	Serampore ...	19,639	12,439	32,078	63	...	4	3	...
	11	Rishra Konnagore	10,724	6,792	17,516	29	...	...	1	...
	12	Baidyabati ...	...	...	16,131	47	...	1	2	...
	13	Bhadreswar ...	...	...	13,441	27	...	2	2	...
Howrah ...	14	Champdani ...	...	...	15,297	19	...	2	1	...
	15	Howrah ...	114,829	64,560	179,389	405	86	29	6	...
	16	Bally ...	14,217	8,107	22,394	45	1	2	1	...
	17	Cossipore-Chitpur ...	30,793	17,385	48,178	60	...	...	2	...
	18	Maniktala ...	31,735	22,032	53,767	95	...	3	9	...
24-Parganas	19	South Suburban ...	17,683	13,850	31,533	76	3	4	1	...
	20	Tollygunge ...	11,183	7,250	18,433	52	2	1	...	...
	21	Garden Reach ...	27,665	17,630	45,295	80	2	2	3	...
	22	Budge-Budge ...	11,529	6,453	17,982	29	...	4	...	...
	23	Baranagore ...	14,982	10,913	25,895	49	4	2	...	...
	24	Kamarhati ...	11,243	6,772	18,015	8	...	...	...	...
	25	Rajpur ...	5,762	5,845	11,607	43	1	1	...	...
	26	South Dum-Dum ...	7,760	5,114	12,874	29	1	...	...	...
	27	Barrackpore ...	11,357	6,944	18,301	21	...	...	...	...
	28	Panihati ...	6,339	4,779	11,118	23	...	...	...	...
	29	North Barrackpore...	9,780	6,340	16,120	35	3	1	...	...
	30	Titagarh ...	31,225	13,946	45,171	43	2	...	...	...
	31	Garulia ...	7,876	3,704	11,580	17	...	...	...	...
	32	Sailhati ...	11,685	6,534	18,219	25	...	2	2	...
	33	Bhatpara ...	34,739	15,675	50,414	50	2	5	1	...
	34	Basirhat ...	9,517	8,814	18,331	53	...	19	...	...
Calcutta ...	35	Baduria ...	7,058	6,622	13,680	37	...	1	...	...
	36	Calcutta ...	607,674	288,393	896,067	1,688	186	117	66	...
Nadia ...	37	Krishnagar ...	11,767	11,708	23,475	25	2	3	...	...
	38	Nadia or Nabadwip	5,821	6,659	12,480	21	...	5	...	...
	39	Santipur ...	12,186	14,517	26,703	59	...	19	...	...

of Bengal for the month of November 1919.

REGISTERED.

Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries, including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Towns.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
45	26	13	1	12	55	49	104	133	117	250	1	Burdwan.
16	2	6	...	9	21	12	33	30	16	46	2	Raniganj.
27	1	6	...	4	24	16	40	88	55	143	3	Asansol.
17	7	...	...	9	14	19	33	52	47	99	4	Bankura.
39	2	...	...	5	20	26	46	79	83	162	5	Vishuapur.
28	3	3	...	7	17	24	41	89	127	216	6	Sonamukhi.
27	9	16	1	20	27	46	73	77	63	140	7	Midnapore.
24	8	8	1	1	19	23	42	48	63	111	8	Ghatal.
52	9	6	3	7	29	49	78	58	62	120	9	Hooghly and Chinsura.
33	29	14	...	27	56	54	110	83	91	174	10	Serampore.
19	9	...	...	9	22	16	38	42	39	81	11	Rishra Konnagore.
34	3	1	...	6	25	22	47	42	36	78	12	Baidyabati.
12	6	8	...	5	24	11	35	53	24	77	13	Bhadreswar.
13	3	1	...	1	11	10	21	19	16	35	14	Champdani.
265	143	205	5	303	500	456	956	695	399	1,094	15	Howrah.
41	9	7	1	4	33	29	62	55	53	108	16	Bally.
48	14	34	...	35	71	62	133	181	122	303	17	Cossipore-Chitpur.
59	22	67	...	74	135	99	234	183	167	350	18	Maniktoja.
50	13	18	...	13	40	59	99	69	89	158	19	South Suburban.
23	2	8	1	1	22	14	36	22	23	45	20	Tollygunge.
42	23	18	2	36	78	48	126	80	52	132	21	Garden Reach.
11	11	...	...	5	24	7	31	33	28	61	22	Budge-Budge.
26	30	17	1	14	43	47	90	76	61	137	23	Baranagore.
27	9	2	1	2	28	13	41	31	24	55	24	Kamarhati.
36	3	1	...	5	25	21	46	21	20	41	25	Rajpur.
25	4	4	1	2	19	17	36	42	35	77	26	South Dum-Dum.
12	2	5	...	...	6	13	19	12	14	26	27	Barrackpore.
13	5	14	1	18	22	29	51	22	25	47	28	Panibati.
20	3	6	...	9	27	12	39	23	22	45	29	North Barrackpore.
86	1	...	...	16	73	50	103	127	82	209	30	Titagarh.
10	...	1	...	...	6	5	11	10	5	15	31	Garulia.
14	2	2	...	9	22	9	31	31	30	61	32	Naihati.
21	2	3	...	9	20	21	41	67	49	116	33	Bhatpara.
30	4	...	...	21	25	49	74	54	49	103	34	Basirhat.
29	6	8	...	...	21	23	44	18	22	40	35	Baduria.
601	344	1,040	34	1,288	1,968	1,522	3,490	2,620	1,698	4,318	36	Calcutta.
29	2	2	...	6	18	24	42	27	25	52	37	Krishnagar.
19	4	2	...	2	11	21	32	21	22	43	38	Nadia or Nabadwip.
49	3	10	...	21	42	60	102	65	55	120	39	Santipur.

Vital Statistics of the Towns with a population of 10,000 and over

Districts.	No.	Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		DEATHS		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (exclud- ing still- births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Plague.
Murshidabad	40	Berhampore	14,302	11,841	26,143	83	...	...	...	...
	41	Murshidabad	6,259	6,410	12,669	30	1	...	...	...
	42	Ajmanj	6,725	5,602	12,327	25	...	1	...	...
	43	Kaudi	6,212	6,426	12,638	21	4	...	...	...
	44	Jangipur	5,493	5,915	11,408	32	...	...	...	...
Khulna	45	Khulna	7,983	5,013	12,996	28	...	7	...	...
	46	Satkhira	5,802	5,100	10,902	9	...	9	...	...
Rajshahi	47	Rampur-Boalia	13,057	10,349	23,406	60	1	...	1	...
Dinajpur	48	Dinajpur	9,648	6,297	15,945	12	...	2	1	...
Jalpaiguri	49	Jalpaiguri	7,547	4,218	11,765	22	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	50	Darjeeling	11,631	7,374	19,005	16	2	...	...	...
Rangpur	51	Rangpur	10,509	5,920	16,429	38	1	1	...	...
Pabna	52	Pabna	10,056	9,218	19,274	23	...	...	...	...
	53	Sirajganj	13,236	11,541	24,777	39	1	...	2	...
Malda	54	English Bazar	7,697	6,625	14,322	20	...	11	1	...
	55	Nawabganj	11,122	12,200	23,322	55	5	5	...	...
Dacca	56	Dacca	63,091	45,460	108,551	375	11	9	...	...
	57	Narayanganj	18,738	19,138	27,876	127	3	2	1	...
Mymensingh	58	Mymensingh	13,462	6,391	19,853	33	1	1	2	...
	59	Netrokona	8,018	5,722	13,740	25	2	...	...	...
	60	Jamalpur	11,728	9,381	21,109	74	5	3	...	...
	61	Sherpur	8,516	7,075	15,591	46	...	1	...	...
	62	Kishoreganj	9,508	8,518	18,026	46	4	...	...	...
	63	Bajitpur	5,447	5,386	10,833	15	1	...	...	...
	64	Tangail	8,493	7,869	16,362	57	2	1	...	...
Faridpur	65	Faridpur	8,017	5,114	13,131	30	...	...	...	...
	66	Madaripur	10,549	8,524	19,073	79	3	10	8	...
Rakarganj	67	Barisal	15,488	6,985	22,473	23	...	...	...	...
	68	Pirojpur	6,523	5,473	11,996	30	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	69	Chittagong	18,779	9,987	28,766	84	3	3	1	...
Tippera	70	Comilla	13,706	8,986	22,692	19	...	...	...	...
	71	Brahmaueria	11,671	10,624	22,295	60	...	...	2	...
	72	Chandpur	9,062	3,655	12,717	29	...	7	...	...
Total of month			...	...	2,618,159	5,245	356	311	120	...
Total of corresponding month of previous year.			...	...	...	5,509	270	569	11	...
Increase + or decrease			...	...	...	-264	+86	-258	+109	...

REMARKS—

1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by Municipalities and submitted to this office by the Civil Surgeons. Taken as a of cases and in a few instances are obviously incomplete.
2. The vital statistics of Municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been excluded from this statement and incor
3. The birth and death ratios per 1,000 per annum have been omitted from this statement according to the Government of India, Educa

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd January 1920.

of Bengal for the month of November 1919—concd..

REGISTERED.											No.	Towns.
Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries, including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.				
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
60	7	18	1	35	48	73	121	42	50	92	40	Berhampore.
59	1	...	...	1	33	28	61	43	49	92	41	Murshidabad.
21	4	1	1	11	17	22	39	15	52	47	42	Ajmanj.
57	1	...	...	13	27	44	71	36	27	63	43	Kandi.
21	...	1	...	...	16	6	22	16	24	40	44	Jangipur.
33	2	...	...	4	29	17	46	22	30	52	45	Khulna.
8	2	22	...	...	18	23	41	17	20	37	46	Satkhira.
26	1	...	...	9	20	17	37	37	26	63	47	Rampur Boalia.
11	...	2	...	4	6	14	20	7	8	15	48	Dinajpur.
18	4	7	...	3	17	15	32	32	26	58	49	Jalpaiguri.
5	...	9	...	11	17	8	25	67	29	96	50	Darjeeling.
13	6	6	...	5	24	7	31	22	15	37	51	Rangpur.
3	...	...	...	5	6	2	8	19	5	24	52	Pabna.
17	...	3	...	4	22	4	26	13	4	17	53	Sirajganj.
42	1	12	...	2	28	41	69	42	34	76	54	English Bazar.
34	1	5	...	7	26	26	52	19	12	31	55	Nawabganj.
145	19	28	4	116	184	137	321	339	276	615	56	Dacca.
22	10	2	1	30	35	33	68	74	94	168	57	Narayanganj.
15	1	2	...	6	22	5	27	52	10	62	58	Mymensingh.
16	1	1	...	7	9	16	25	7	6	13	59	Netrokona.
27	2	3	...	25	28	32	60	58	48	106	60	Jamalpur.
13	1	1	1	14	13	18	31	43	19	62	61	Sherpur.
8	6	5	2	8	16	13	29	46	53	99	62	Kishoreganj.
2	5	...	...	9	10	6	16	19	18	37	63	Bajitpur.
36	5	...	...	7	31	18	49	17	5	22	64	Tangail.
7	...	...	...	10	7	10	17	11	18	29	65	Faridpur.
24	4	1	1	17	36	29	65	26	36	62	66	Madaripur.
9	2	...	...	9	18	2	20	60	54	114	67	Barisal.
5	1	1	...	6	4	9	13	7	12	19	68	Pirojpur.
34	5	1	...	20	35	29	64	41	46	87	69	Chittagong.
9	...	...	...	6	5	10	15	30	49	79	70	Comilla.
36	1	...	1	21	31	30	61	29	26	55	71	Brahmanbaria.
8	2	1	...	4	9	13	22	25	14	39	72	Chandpur.
2,816	873	1,688	65	2,444	4,490	3,827	8,317					
5,886	804	2,505	96	2,122	6,808	5,185	11,993	6,808	5,185	11,993		
-3,070	+69	-817	-31	+322	-2,318	-1,358	-3,676					

whole the table possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual towns probably only approximate to the actual in a proportion reported in the returns for districts—*vide* Bengal Government, Municipal Department, order No. 118San., dated the 8th February 1918. tion Department, letter No. 93, dated the 26th March 1918.

CHARLES A. BENTLEY,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.